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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 17 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Three Adjournment Motions In Assembly To-day?

Gandhiji's Glowing Tribute To Halide's Services

"Musalmans, Bones Of Our Bones"

INDISSOLUBLE TIE BETWEEN TWO NATIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

"True history is the history of individual men and women who die in utter neglect and are true heroes and heroines and not that of great kings who bring destruction," said Gandhiji presiding over the second extension lecture on "the conflict of East and West in Turkey" delivered by Madame Halide Edib Hanum, in the Jamia Millia Islamia to-night.

"The Living Link"

Continuing Gandhiji said: "When our sister was presented the other day I immediately betrayed ignorance of the subject and as I was trying to listen to-night, I could again see how ignorant I was of the outside history. Having immersed in a life of perpetual activity, I am unable to keep abreast with history of the present time. But I could not resist the idea of listening to Begum Sahiba and it became irresistible when I met her. She is the living link between India and Turkey. If I had not come to-day, I would have missed the address and lost the opportunity of realising my ignorance."

"These extension lectures are not meant for seasoned soldiers, but for young students of this college. If these youngsters could attend such lectures, I could as well do. They are intended to bring students in contact with the outer world and I feel that a better beginning could not be made than by inviting our sister."

"Bones Of Our Bones"

"I do not know whether you were not, like me, drawing comparison between the history of Turkey and India. I could draw many parallels between the two countries. She has referred to the agony that Turkey has passed through. No birth comes without agony. Whatever we see to-day, is in the melting pot; transitory, in this transitory world. What will happen to this world in which India and Turkey are little spots. From the lecture I derived the hope that if we model our action according to what is right, there is bright future for Turkey and India. There is an indissoluble tie between the two, not because both have suffered, but because Turkey has Musalmans who are our brethren—bones of our bones. Her coming into contact with India may result in binding together with the indissoluble tie."

KARACHI-MADRAS AIRMAIL CRASH

Impossibility Of Sending Relief 'Plane

MADRAS, January 20.

In connection with the Karachi-Madras airmail plane crash yesterday near Venkatadripalayam in Kurnool District, the Presidency Post-master, interviewed by the "Associated Press" stated that the Madras Flying Club had promised to send a relief plane from Madras this morning. But he understood that they had not done so, as the mailplane had crashed among hills where it would not be possible for a relief plane to land.

It is presumed by the Flying Club that the pilot himself might have made arrangements to send the mails by train from the nearest railway station.—A. P.

Nawab Of Rampur Also Resigns

NEW DELHI, January 19.

The "Associated Press" understands that His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has communicated to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes his resignation of the membership of the Chamber and also membership on the Standing Committee of the Chamber.

It is believed that His Highness has resigned "in view of the trend of recent developments in the Chamber."—A.P.

LLOYD GEORGE & HIS "NEW DEAL"

Finds Utility For Millions Of Sterling Lying Idle In Banks

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON Jan. 19.

Mr. Lloyd George in his second "new deal" speech at Pwilheli urged the necessity of lubricating the rusting machinery of industry, recharging its batteries and ensuing increased output. That should only be what the nation needed. He pleaded for more efficient industry, more productive soil, healthier and more comfortable homes, better distribution of comforts and amenities of life.

"Let them turn on hundreds of millions lying idle in the banks and millions of workers walking idly in the streets to set right the deficiencies of the country. Britain then will have cause to rejoice at the vision of venture of its rulers."

AIRMAIL AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 20.

The airmail from Croydon arrived at Karachi at 3 p.m. this afternoon with five passengers and left for Singapore at 4-25 p.m.

The airmail for Lahore left at 4-50 p.m.—A. P.

(City Election Meetings On Pages 7, 9 and 10)

DAMAGE OF CRORES OF RUPEES?

Gujerat C. C. To Collect Statistics Of Cold Wave Havoc To Crops

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 20

The Gujarat Congress Committee is collecting statistics regarding the damage done to crops by the cold wave It is believed that the total damage will amount to several crores of rupees

An emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Committee has been called to devise relief measures.—A. P

UNACCEPTABLE TO INDIAN NATION

Berar Chamber Condemns J. P. C. 'Reforms' & Indo-British Trade Agreement

(From Our Correspondent)

AKOLA, Jan. 19.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed in the Executive Committee meeting of the Berar Chamber of Commerce held lately.

(1) "The Committee of the Berar Chamber of Commerce is of opinion that the recommendations formulated in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report fall too short of the aspirations of the Indian Nation and therefore it cannot be acceptable to the Indian Nation as a whole." (2) "The Committee of the Berar Chamber of Commerce has noted with concern the conclusion of the Indo-British Trade Agreement. The Agreement has been reached without consulting the Indian Commercial Public opinion and hence it is unacceptable on basic principles. The Committee is further of opinion that the Agreement is against the interest and development of Indian Trade and Industry. The Committee therefore expresses its strong protest against it." (3) "The Committee of the Berar Chamber of Commerce places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and premature death of Syt. M. V. Abhyanker and conveys their condolences to the bereaved family."

Mr. Crosthwaite Succeeds Dr. Weir

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

A press communique issued by the Home Department states that in exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of section 96-c of the India Act, the Secretary of State for India-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. C. Crosthwaite C.I.E., I.C.S., as member of the Public Service Commission in succession to Dr. J. C. Weir, when the latter proceeds on leave on February 16 prior to termination of his office as member of the Commission.—A.P.

STOP PRESS.

FINANCIAL DECREE

ROME, Jan. 20.

A new financial decree extending the scope of the measures enacted, last December, compels the citizens to declare any foreign credits in their possession, every three months, while Banks and commercial firms are obliged to declare theirs once every month. Previously this declaration had to be made once yearly.—Reuter.

EASTERN PACT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Will Germany Stand In Way Of Realisation?

GENEVA, Jan. 19.

Only the consent of Germany is now required to achieve the realisation of the Eastern Pact of mutual assistance according to the statement of M. Litvinoff to the Havas Agency after an interview with Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, who was commed to the room with bronchitis in the afternoon.

M. Litvinoff's statement is regarded as implying that Beck, who hitherto opposed the pact, has now changed his attitude, though the official organ of the Polish Government to-day declared Beck to have made consent conditional on Germany's adhesion to the Pact.

It is pointed out that even such qualified adhesion is a big step towards the realisation of an important scheme to which Russia and France attach greatest importance and which also facilitate the negotiations of M. Flandin and M. Laval in London.—Reuter

RISE IN LENINGRAD'S POPULATION

Two Million More In Two Years!

(Special Cable)

MOSCOW, Jan. 20.

The city's population has increased by over one million since 1931, and Leningrad's by over two million in the last two years, according to an official announcement.

Moscow's inhabitants now total 3,600,000.

CONVICT'S SHOCKING SUICIDE

Plunges Himself Into Big Copper Of Boiling Soup

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Jan. 20.

Diving head first into a giant copper wherein 40 gallons of skilly (soup) was boiling for the convicts' dinner, Regis Rondeau put an end to his seven years' sentence in Riom prison in Puy-de-Dome.

Rondeau was regarded as a model prisoner, and the authorities entertained great hopes of his reform, but apparently he became desperate on learning that his wife whom he loved had obtained divorce. The final blow came when the custody of his two children was awarded to his wife and not to his mother as he had hoped.

AGRA'S RECEPTION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Opens Swaaeshi Exhibition On Tuesday

AGRA, Jan. 20.

A correspondent wires:—

The Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, is reaching Agra City to-morrow at 4 p.m. He will be taken in procession along principal streets to Roshan Mohalla, where he will stay. He opens the 'Swadeshi' Exhibition on Tuesday at 12 noon, and will lay the foundation stone of the Motilal Memorial Hall.—A. P.

Strengthen The Congress

Rajen Babu's Appeal

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK—NATION'S STAPLE FOOD

"You Cannot Always Live On Stimulants"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

"The essential factor in the battle for freedom is constructive work. You cannot always live on condiments and stimulants. You must have staple food. The constructive programme, as epunciated by the Congress, was in the nature of staple food for the nation."

Thus said Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, in reply to an address of welcome presented by the citizens of Delhi this afternoon in the Queen's Garden under the presidentship of Mr. Asaf Ali, in the presence of a crowded gathering, including women and children.

Explaining why the Congress gave up Civil Disobedience he said:

"The country needed some rest after a stiff fight, and it accordingly decided to take to constructive work."

He appealed to the people to join the Village Industries Revival Scheme and make it a success He exhorted the audience to strengthen the Congress as one nation. If the Congress programme was carried out in the true spirit, nothing could thwart the freedom movement.

Turning to the citizens of Delhi, he said that Delhi has accorded a strong support to the Congress. He hoped whenever occasion arose for greater support and sacrifice, Delhi would not lag behind. The address given to him, he thought, was a token of Delhi's love for Congress.

Sjt. Rajagopalachari appealed to the public to join the Congress in thousands.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Sardar Sardul Singh, Mr Sri Krishna Singh and Seth Govind Das also spoke.—United Press.

Demand For Release Of Political Prisoners

Relief Of Unemployment Urged

MR. SHERWANI'S CHANCE AS PRESIDENT?

Congress M.L.As. To Put On Gandhi Caps

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Executive Committee of the Congress Party in the Assembly held its first meeting this afternoon, independent of the Parliamentary Board's direct control, at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at New Delhi. All members were present and the business on the opening day of the session in the new Assembly was reviewed.

DISCIPLINE

It is understood that all members of the Party will try to be present in the House from to-morrow with white Khaddar (Gandhi) caps in accordance with yesterday's decision of the Parliamentary Board. Those of the Congress members who habitually wear pugree of Khaddar cloth will come to the Assembly buildings equipped with Gandhi caps and leaving their turbans in their party rooms will wear the caps before entering the Chamber and thus conform to regulations decided upon.

THREE ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

After the swearing-in ceremony is over, the Party will attempt to press all the three adjournment motions tabled (these relate to Government's recent circular on Gandhiji's programme, the detention of Mr. Sarat Bose and the Indo-British Trade Agreement) on the off-chance of any one of them being taken up, unless the House decides to adjourn without transacting any business owing to deaths of some old members.

FOUR RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED

The party to-day decided to give notice of four resolutions in the following order of precedence: firstly, objecting to the disqualification imposed on Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misra (Jubbulpore) and Syed Rahman (Chittagong) and thereby preventing them from standing for recent elections to the Assembly while disqualification of over one year's imprisonment in the case of so many other Congressmen was removed; secondly, urging the release of Ordinance prisoners still in jail; thirdly, the release of non-violent political prisoners; lastly urging the relief of unemployment in the country.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

As regards the election of the President of the Assembly, conversations mainly related to the examination of chances of prospective candidates from other parties in order to determine the possibilities of successfully running their own candidate. If it is finally decided by the Congress Party to run its own candidate, Mr. Sherwani will be most probably selected.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY INDEPENDENTS MEET

Discussion About Presidentship And Other Questions

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Independent Party of the Assembly is holding its meeting to-day. It is understood they will review the political situation in the country, and make up their mind as to what line of action they should follow in the Assembly.

The election of office-bearers is another important business they will have to go through. Important questions, chiefly the question of Presidentship of the Assembly will be fully discussed. —United Press.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

Congress Party Executive Decide On Method To Follow

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Executive Committee of the Congress Party in the Assembly met this afternoon at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Party.

The outstanding points in connection with the Party's rules that had been left over by the party in their meeting yesterday were discussed, and the decision arrived at thereon. The Committee also discussed on the adjournment motions given notice of by the members, and decided how they should be put through in the Assembly.

The question of Presidentship which seems to be a baffling problem was also examined by the Committee at great length.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTSHIP

Nationalist M.L.As. To Support Congress Candidate?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Assembly members of the Nationalist Party are holding informal talks among themselves regarding the question of putting up a candidate for the presidentship, and regarding the Party's office at Benares and the Party rules. Other matters relating to the Assembly work also were discussed.

It appears they are keen about setting up a candidate for the presidentship. If they find it impracticable to have any man of their liking for the Chair, they would probably decide to lend their support to the candidate of Congress if the latter puts up one.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" with copies of testimonials.

Wanted for the Ideal Films Ltd., 22, Abbott Road, Lucknow, Actors and Actresses, amateur and professional. Apply stating experience, on the admission-forms of the Company, obtainable on payment of rupee one, from the General Manager. (3544).

Wanted an experienced stenographer pay according to qualifications apply box No. 3547, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Chief-Engineer, Chief-Chemist, Medical Officer, Accountant, for Sugar Factory. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3545).

Wanted a qualified B.P.N.A. Nurse, must have five years' hospital experience. Pay Rs. 60 with free furnished quarters. Apply Chief Medical Officer, Labour Union Hospital, Gheekanta, Ahmedabad. (9537).

Wanted immediately for an established Life Office of Bombay, three Organisers. One for Bombay and Suburbs, one for Gujarat and one for Maharashtra. Decent salary and commission to respectable and enterprising applicants. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 3537, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A few Organisers for all districts in India to push the sale of Medicines and Tinctures manufactured by Neo-Chemical Works, Brahmangaon, Dacca, each on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 10 p.c. commission. Apply to the Manager with -/2/- as stamps for reply. (3535).

Wanted immediately a Drawing Teacher for about two months. Those only, who are free to join immediately should apply to the Head Master, T. & T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Nanpura, Surat. (9528).

Wanted immediately either a lady or gentleman to teach Urdu for the films. Those acquainted with the films need only apply Box No. 3532 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: (i) One B.A., B.T. strong in English and general knowledge having teaching experience able to take up Matriculation classes. (ii) One B.A., having teaching experience able to teach English Mathematics and Sanskrit to higher classes. Please apply stating age, caste, qualifications, previous experience, games activities, etc., to: Radheylal Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate Bunder Road, Karachi. (9501)

12. TO BE LET

To Let for Hindus—Modern block 3 rooms Hall and kitchen. Near Shastri Hall Grant Road West. Apply Dongre. (3750).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Big & Spacious pucca built Godowns for Storage of Mill Machinery and .Stores, Cotton Yarn or Cloth Bales, or other goods or for using as Workshops as well as Show-rooms in old Soonderdas Mill Compound, situate at North Lamington Road, very near to the Bombay Central Railway Station. Apply to Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. (9488).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering. Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. The Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (3509).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting Book-keeping etc., Inquire immediately. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (3469.)

Non-Matrics and Matrics—admissions in Guarantee Cambridge course for July examinations will be closed by this month. Cambridge Examination saves time and brings you bright prospects in every walk of life. Government and Railway servants most benefited. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Partnership is required in Daily, Weekly or Monthly periodical having very large circulation. Apply Box 3538, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Seven Monthly Fifteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3489)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents on decent salary and commission for the sale of medicines. Only those having experience need apply. Steno House Agency, Amritsar. (9474)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle." Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar Ratlam, Larkhana Mirpurkas Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram Trivandrum Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla Wardha-Castle Rock Arvi Ellichpur Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle." Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Goi	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Crosswords English Professional Solutionist offers concise solutions to Crosswords. Unsuitable alternatives weeded out with full explanatory notes. Fee Re. 1/- each solution From Advertiser Post Box 519, Bombay. (3528).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supply of Miscellaneous Stores and Electrical Requirements for the year ending 31st March, 1936, will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board up to 3-30 p.m. of Friday, February 15, 1935.

Copies of tender forms containing lists of articles with their description and conditions of tenders can be had from the Municipal Office on payment of Rs. 2 and Rs. 2/8 respectively exclusive of postal charges.

S. N. TIWARY, D.P.H.,
Executive Officer,
Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

9541

BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the firm known as Murarilal Hariram at Narnaul Patiala State has, with effect from 1st January, 1935, became the sole concern of L. Hariram, s/o L. Murarilal Agarwal of Narnaul, and that other members or partners have ceased to have any interest as such in the said firm from the same.

RAMESHWERDIAL, s/o.
L. MURARI LAL,
Narnaul.
3543

Public Notices

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year, ended 31st December, 1934.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4th February, to SATURDAY, the 16th February, 1935, both days inclusive.

W. H. WHITTINGTON,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay, 21st January, 1935.

9538

HOWRAH OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In voluntary liquidation.)

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase as a going concern of the Linseed Oil Mills formerly operated by the Howrah Oil Mills Company, Limited, now in voluntary liquidation.

In the event of the Mills not being sold as a going concern, the liquidators will consider offers for the purchase in separate lots of the engines, oil presses, storage tanks, kettles and other plant belonging to the Company.

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the liquidators, 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.

9539

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

TENDERS for the supply of Deck, Engine and Saloon stores and for victualling contract for 1935/36 will be received by the Company up to 9th February, 1935. The Company does not bind itself to accept lowest or any tender. For particulars apply personally to Agents—Narotam Morarjee and Co., Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

9540

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT VANKA MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Ebrahim Esmail Cassum Kamudia and in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, 24th January, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Vanka Moholla in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 1706-08 and 1723 and New Survey Nos. 1158 and 160 Cadastral Survey Nos. 728 and 727 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by Colbhat Lane, on the West by Vanka Moholla, on the North by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the house of Sorabji Rustamji Nariman and on the South by the property of Ardesher Jamsetji Bhajiwalla and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3193-97 and formerly Street Nos. 6 and 7, New Nos. 9-11.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dallas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 116-120, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAPTY ROAD

Under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Owner of the Property, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 21st January, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises:—

All that piece of Government leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement, chawl, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bapty Road, admeasuring about 120 square yards bearing Collector's Old No 48, New No. 1605, Old Survey No. 2|4614 New Survey No. 5758, Cadastral Survey No. 977 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 763, Street No 109-113 Bapty Road, and bounded, on the North by a sweepers' passage, on the South by Bapty Road, on the East by a public road, and on the West by the property of Miya Hassanbhai Kalabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

SALE OF INDIAN LAW REPORTERS, LAW BOOKS AND FURNITURE.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., under instructions from Mr. Hormusji Kavasji Suntoke, sole proving executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Khursedji Kavasji Suntoke will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms on THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1935, at 3 p.m. the following:—

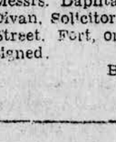
Indian Law Reporters (Bom., Mad., All. and Cal.) 1893-1917.
Bombay Law Reporters 1900-1916.
and other Law Books; besides books on Zoroaster and Zoroastrian religion and on various other subjects including a set of Irving Shakespeare, 14 Volumes; also Gujarati Novels and books on different subjects.

Furniture comprising Sofas, Chairs, Dining tables, Cupboards, Book Cases, Writing tables, Iron Safe and Odds and Ends of Glassware, Crockery, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

ANNUAL READING



One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing etc. and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Toyama Maru	7090	14 Jan	31 Jan
Lisbon Maru	7053	14 Feb	18 Feb
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Jan	11 Feb
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Feb	21 Feb
Genoa Maru	6785	25 Feb	3 Mar

*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services £50-0 Return Japan.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	21 Jan
Haruna Maru	10500	4 Feb

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	31 Jan
Fushimi Maru	11000	14 Feb

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	6 Feb
Tatsuta Maru	17000	20 Feb

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hive Maru	11600	18 Feb
Heian Maru	11600	9 Mar

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M.L.A's. AND ANDAMANS

Mohanlal Saxena Raises Question Of Facilities For Members Of Assembly To Visit Detention Camps

NEW DELHI (By Mail.)

The immediate separation of the Province of Sind will be strongly urged by Sind Members of the Assembly during its ensuing session.

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon has tabled a resolution recommending that whereas the Joint Parliamentary Committee have made recommendations for the separation of Sind which have been accepted by both the Houses of Parliament, and whereas any further delay in separating Sind from Bombay might prove harmful to its interests, and whereas future prosperity of Sind people largely depends upon Sind separation, the separation should be effected immediately, so as to ensure the prosperity of Sind.

The abolition of capital punishment which was the object of a non-official Bill pending before the last Assembly, forms the subject-matter of a resolution which stands to the credit of Mr. V. V. Giri, which states that the system of inflicting death penalty under the Criminal Law should be abolished in India, and recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to order the commutation of all un-executed death sentences to those of imprisonment, pending enactment of necessary legislation for the purpose.

MAHATMA AND GOVT. CIRCULAR

Political circles all over India have been for the past few days deeply interested in what is believed to be a circular issued under the signature of Mr. M. C. Hallett, Home Secretary, Government of India, in connection with Mahatmaji's scheme of village industries revival which has been adopted by the Congress at its Bombay session. The matter is expected to be fully thrashed out on the floor of the Assembly when Mr. Asaf Ali will ask some questions in this connection.

Mr. Asaf Ali will enquire if Government will make that circular public, and if the Government really propose to lend any help and co-operation to the Village Industries and Village Reconstruction Schemes of the Congress, and if so in what form.

QUESTION OF DETENUS

The question of detenus, it seems, will be taken up with as much interest and enthusiasm by the new Assembly as by the last one.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena has given notice of a series of questions relating to the detenus. He will ask for a statement giving the names of all the persons at present confined without trial, with their respective ages and periods of detention, whether the Government of India or Local Governments periodically examine their cases and consider the advisability of their releases, whether there are non-official visitors appointed for the detention camps as is done in the case of jails, whether Government propose to appoint non-official members of the Assembly as visitors to the detention camps and whether Government are prepared to give any facilities to the members of the Assembly who desire to visit the Andamans and see the conditions for themselves.

AJMER ARMS FIND.

Searching enquiries will be made by Mr Asaf Ali about the Ajmer Arms Find in November last, when he will put a question to the effect if Government's attention has been drawn to press reports about the Ajmer Arms Find and if it is a fact that Shambhu Narayan, an under-trial prisoner was found dead in his cell, and if Government have made enquiries into the exact cause of his death.

Mr. Shamlal will enquire about the health of Mr. Vidhya Bhushan Azad of Benares a state prisoner, who is reported to be confined in the Muzaffargarh sub-jail. Mr. Sham Lal wants to be informed if Government are prepared to transfer Mr. Azad to some jail near Benares, as Muzaffargarh being far off, the relations of the State prisoner are put to great inconvenience to have occasional interviews with him. He also wants to know if the question of his release will be considered favourably, in view of the fact that Mr. Azad has been keeping indifferent health since his imprisonment.

CONSPIRACY CASE PRISONER.

The same member will seek information as to whether Government are prepared to consider the release under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code of Zahangiri Lal, an accused in the Second Lahore Conspiracy case, who was convicted and transported for life. Mr. Sham Lal will plead that Zahingiri Lal was held to be a member of the Conspiracy, and was held liable for all the acts of the conspiracy, though no avert act on his part was proved. He will also argue that Zahingiri Lal is a leper man who cannot move about from one place to another place, except on a tri-cycle.

ZANZIBAR AND MENON'S REPORT.

The conditions of Indians in Zanzibar under the anti-Indian Ordinances passed by the Zanzibar Government will be enquired into by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena who through a question expresses the desire that Government should without delay publish Mr. Menon's Report and inform the public what steps the Government have taken or contemplate to take to safeguard the interests of Zanzibar Indians.—United Press.

KATHIAWAR PORTS

To Be Under Control Of India Govt.

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 17.

It is understood that it is now certain that the Kathiawad Ports, except those of Bhavnagar, and Okha, will come under the control of the Government of India.

According to information orders have been already issued to the States affected that they are not to grant any rebate of duty as hitherto. As a result, prices in the sugar market, and the Japanese piecegoods market have gone up.

With regard to Bhavnagar and Okha negotiations, it is understood, are still going on.—A.P.

FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF BIHAR VILLAGES

PATNA, Jan. 19.

Mr. Paul Shanker, a member of International Volunteer Service arrived here this morning.

He will be taken to Sonathi, Muzaffarpore this evening by Mr. Jnan Saha, Secretary of Bihar Volunteer Corps, where Dr. Ceresole with volunteers is now busy in remodelling and reconstructing villages of that area.—United Press

Rangoon Invitation For Malabar Poet

RANGOON, Jan. 19.

The Rangoon Kathakali Committee, of which Sir Arthur Page, Chief Justice, Rangoon High Court, is the chief patron, has invited Mr. Vallathol, the national poet of Malabar, to send a Kathakali troupe of Kerala Academy of Arts, to Rangoon.

The poet and the troupe are arriving here in the first week of February.—United Press.

ANOTHER ARMED DACOITY IN LAHORE DIST.

Villagers Wounded: Desperadoes Flee With Booty

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

A report has been received here that a serious armed dacoity took place last night in the village of Kot, in Lahore District, in which several villagers were seriously injured with gunshot wounds.

It is stated that at about 8 p.m. six or seven dacoits, armed with guns, raided the house of a Hindu Sahukar, named Basakhi Ram. In response to the alarm raised by the inmates of the house, villagers rushed up, but were met by a volley of shots from the dacoits, about half a dozen persons receiving grievous injuries. The dacoits escaped with booty covering their retreat with gunfire on the pursuing villagers.—A.P.

Industrial Research Institute For Ceylon

COLOMBO, Jan. 19.

The Government of Ceylon will shortly inaugurate a new Industrial Research Institute at the head of which Mr. K. D. Guha, the newly appointed Technical Adviser on Industries, is to be placed. Mr. Guha arrived here from India 3 or 4 days ago.

The inauguration of this new Department was recommended by the Special Committee appointed to investigate existing facilities for research work in Ceylon.—United Press.

Bhopal.—In order to remodel the town of Bhopal, His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has decided to build at an enormous cost a new market in Bhopal.

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MYSORE WOMEN IN CONFERENCE

The ninth session of the Mahila Conference of the Mysore State was held at Bangalore under the presidentship of Mrs. M. E. Cousins recently. Photo shows Mrs. Cousins in the centre of the group.

No Justification For Additional Taxes

Govt. Proposal Is Opposed To Best Interests Of Citizens

Messrs. Behram D. Mistry and V. B. Karnik on behalf of the Motor Lorry-owners of Bombay City and Island and Mr. P. D. Mahaluxmivala on behalf of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's Omnibus Service, have forwarded their views on the proposed motor tax to the Government of Bombay.

In the course of their representation they say:

The first principle of equitable taxation is that it shall bear evenly on all sections of the community; that it shall have some relation to the services rendered; and above all that it shall not press with undue weight on the middle and lower middle classes, who are the chief sufferers from the present depression. We submit that the schedule proposed by Government satisfied none of these requiremnts.

We address this representation solely to the position created in Bombay City and Island by the proposed taxation, because the conditions in this area are totally different from those obtaining in the mofussil. There are no road tolls within the Municipal limits of Bombay. The public service and commercial vehicles operating within this zone do not, and cannot, save possibly to a very limited extent, ply outside the Island; the Government regulations prohibit the user of the roads beyond Bombay Island to vehicles of two tons and over. Consequently the abolition of tolls confers no advantage on them whatsoever.

No Benefit

But whilst the area covered by this representation is small in relation to the Presidency as a whole, from the standpoint of motor transport it is of no minor importance. The latest figures show that one-half of the motor vehicles in the Presidency are registered in Bombay City and Island: it is with this moiety that we deal. Further, the authority responsible for the maintenance of the roads of the City and Island is not Government but the Municipal Corporation. Any surplus yield from the new taxes devoted to road repairs in addition to grants now made would be of no benefit to the signatories.

The most arresting fact which emerges from an examination of the proposed schedules is that all the benefit accrues to the owners of motor cars. The great majority of the motor cars registered in Bombay fall within the category of 45 cwt. and under. These are to be the beneficiaries.

The motor car owner in Bombay City and Island will under the Government proposals secure a double advantage:—

A substantial reduction in charges; and complete immunity from tolls.

We are far from subscribing to the theory that a motor car is a luxury though placed in this category in the Government of India's revenue tariff. But none will impeach the assertion that the motor car owner at least generally belongs to the upper middle classes, and that his case is less deserving than the servant of industry, and the users of the public vehicles which ply for hire.

Yet it is on the motor servants of industry, and the public vehicles plying for hire, that the full weight of the taxation proposed is designed to fall.

Motor Lorries

The proposed taxes on lorris plying for hire, we submit, call aloud for revision. These vehicles are performing an essential service to industry and commerce in the rapid and economical movement of goods. The development of these services has been of great benefit to the City and Island, because by virtue of the speed with which they move in relation to the slow-moving bullock cart they reduce congestion in the streets, and being equipped with rubber tyres they reduce the wear and tear on the roads; it is admitted that the most destructive road user is the bullock cart, with its narrow iron tyres swaying movement and unsprung weight. Yet notwithstanding the services thus rendered the lorry owner is singled out for a very heavy increase in tax burden.

For this increased tax burden the lorry owner in Bombay City and Island would secure no compensating return whatsoever. He is already paying the cess on petrol of two annas a gallon for road improvement, the whole of which goes to the mofussil, because no part is allocated to his road authority, the Bombay Municipal Corporation. As he is not allowed, owing to Government regulations, to take a two ton lorry beyond Municipal limits, the abolition of tolls is of no compensating advantage. The additional taxation proposed would be a net increase to his expenses.

Economic Position

We would draw special attention to the economic position of the lorry owner in Bombay, to which there is no reference in the Government communique. Under the present scale of taxation, and making reasonable provision for maintenance, the running costs of a motor lorry in Bombay are approximately fifteen rupees per diem. A fair estimate of the earning would not exceed twenty rupees per diem, as allowance has to be made for times of slack trade and the monsoon months when traffic is almost at a standstill. It will be evident from this summary of the position that the lorry owner is not in a position to meet the additional taxation proposed out of his present earnings.

Therefore, if the Government scheme is carried through, one of two things must happen:—

A large number of lorry owners must go out of business necessitating the return of the bullock cart; or the additional taxation must be passed on to industry and commerce in the shape of higher charges.

Will Reduce Revenue

We submit that it is not in the interests of the community for the lorry owner to go out of business, and for the transportation service he renders to be transferred to the bullock cart. A substantial reduction in the number of lorries plying for hire would reduce, instead of expanding, the revenue from registration and licence fees and the petrol cess.

Nor is it in the interests of the community for the charges on commerce and industry to be increased. The trade of Bombay has already suffered a disastrous shrinkage owing to the world economic depression and the competition of other ports. It can only maintain, not to say recover its position by the strictest economy in all charges.

We understand that the owners of taxis plying for hire in the City and Island have submitted a separate representation. We associate ourselves with the demand for a revision of the new charges therein set forth.

Omnibuses

The larger public service motor vehicles are even more drastically dealt with. The motor omnibus services in Bombay has been in operation for the past 8-1/2 years and is admitted to be second to none in India in the efficiency of the service and provision for the comfort of passengers. It carried in the year 1934 10-1/2 million passengers, drawn entirely from the middle and lower middle classes, who cannot afford motor cars. The service is of immense convenience to a very large class of people in imperative need of transport in a long narrow Island desiring something better than the tram car and cheaper than taxi, and in areas which cannot be served by the trams. On this class of vehicles the new taxes fall with almost penal severity.

In Community's Interest

We declare, with a full sense of responsibility, that the motor omnibus services in Bombay City and Island have never paid their expenses. They have been maintained in the interests of the community, and have been further extended into unremunerative areas at the urgent request of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Government of Bombay in order to assist in the development of the northern areas of the Island, and especially the chawls at Worli lying semi-derelict. We submit that of all public services this is the last which should have been selected for heavy additional taxation.

We submit that there is no justification for additional taxes which have to be passed on to the lower middle classes, already feeling the full blast of the economic depression, and carrying the weight of a heavy burden of unemployment in a country where there are no organised social services; and that to curtail the "development services" which are largely a matter of cheap transportation, is opposed to the best interests of the citizens, and contrary to the policy which both Government and the Municipal Corporation have vigorously stressed.

BENUMBED WITH COLD AND DIED

Tale Of Havoc In Baroda And Suburbs

BARODA, Jan. 18.

The severity of the cold spell reached its climax on Wednesday, when the temperature was 31 degrees, and the night temperature appeared still lower. A young milkman carrying a milk-can on cycle in the city fell down benumbed with cold and died.

In the north of the city water turned into ice and birds and beasts of the jungle fell down dead.

Stray cases of a few villagers and cattle having died here and there in some villages in the neighbourhood of Baroda have been reported. It is said that this is the maximum reached within 40 years.—A.P.

Rangoon.—Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. sails on January 22 from here to attend the forthcoming session of the Assembly. He is busily engaged in studying labour problem here.

WELFARE WORK AMONG MILL OPERATIVES

Co-operative Society Started In Century Mill

At the instance of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, a meeting of the workers of the Century Mills was held on the 8th inst. in the compound of the Welfare Centre of the mills to start a Co-operative Society for the employees of the mills, Mr. S.B. Kulkarni, B.A., of the Dadar Co-operative Institute, presiding. Over 700 workers and Mr. Palekar, Auditor, C.S. Welfare Work, Rao Bahadur Mehta, Welfare Officer, and also officers of the Century Mills were present.

Mr. Kulkarni in his opening speech observed that the organisation of a Co-operative Society was another very important step taken up by Sir Chunilal for the welfare of his operatives. The first one started about three months back was the Scouting activity which has enlisted within so short a time about 100 members, and has been showing splendid progress under the able guidance of Mr. Bhosekar, the Divisional Scout Organiser, B.D.

Referring to the advantages of a Co-operative Society to the workers, Mr. Kulkarni said that it would not only free them from the clutches of Marwaris and Pathans, charging interest at the rate of 75 per cent. or 150 per cent. even 300 per cent. but it would also teach them to make their own savings, and thus ultimately save them from the need of borrowing. Thrift and self-help were the cardinal ingredients of co-operation.

Mr. Palekar very lucidly explained in detail the objects, raising of the capital, rights and duties of members, the constitution and working of the Managing Committee, keeping accounts, secretary's duties, etc.

After this, the meeting resolved to start a society and appoint a committee to draft the rules to be finally adopted at a general meeting.

TEMPERATURE RISES IN NORTH INDIA

POONA, Jan. 20.

The western disturbance caused a few light falls of rain or snow in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. A few showers also occurred in south-east Madras.

The temperatures have generally risen over north-west India and central India, but still continue ten to fifteen degrees below normal in east Rajputana and United Provinces and have fallen in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir and scattered showers recur in south-east Madras. Temperatures will rise further in north-west India and fall in Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

V. J. T. Institute Athletic Sports

The annual athletic sports of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Gymkhana were held on Saturday on the Institute grounds, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Education, presiding. Mrs. H. F. Knight gave away the prizes.

Mr. Saldana got the Championship Silver cup while Mr. Iyer of the Chemistry Department distinguished himself in several events.

In the course of a short speech, Dr. G. W. Burley welcomed the guests, after which the Secretary read the annual report of the Gymkhana.

The President congratulated those that distinguished themselves in the sports that day. The function then came to a close.

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Complete Entries For 1st Day Of Big Meetings

Next Saturday's Racing Attracts Class Competition

The following are the complete entries for the First Day of the Bombay Races to be held on January 26:—

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE

Distance 7 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

FIRST ENTRIES

Mr. A. Hoyt's Private Seal.
Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas.
Mr. Eve's Star of Italy, Risque and Earlston.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev and Largition.
Capt. J. Crawford's Vamos.
Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Will Scarlet and Dopatta.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Wall Street.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Ternlet.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Garcon.
Messrs. J. Reynolds and J. T. Rogers' Goolash.
Mr. Diamond's Kum Bak.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Argo's Heir.
Mr. A. Higgins' Tel Asur.
Messrs. S. C. Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Berrydale, Grand Wazir, Jackdaw the Second and Whoopee

FINAL ENTRIES

Messrs. G. McEligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's China King.
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Ootman.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower.
*Denotes horses not eligible.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.

Distance about 1-1|2 miles.—Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.

First Entries.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Le Commissaire and Ballylinch.
H. E. the Viceroy's Cardsharper, Raja Dhanrajgir's The Relic.
H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R. T. C.
H. H the Maharaja of Idar's Corcy.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Betty Boop and Mazeppa.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Sabrino.
Mrs. John Yorke's Trelawne.
Mr. Eve's Superlative, Carnelian, Knight at Arms and World's Work.
Mrs. L. Musry's Bucentaur.
Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.
Mr. Kelso's Prince Khan.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Sky Hawk.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Heremia.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Powder Boy, Vijaya Kumar II (late Sovran), Avanti and Bridgethorn.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Glenalmond.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul- mulk's Smoky Joe.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Anomalous.
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Galumph
Mr. Gem's Buland.
Mr. Roman's Turlogh and Dandy Brush.

Final Entries.

Mr. Gem's Achieve.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chebli.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

First Entries.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Blackette.
Mrs. F. G. Travers' Palla.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch.
H. E. the Viceroy's Cardsharper.
Prince Aly Khan's Nijinski.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer.
H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Connemara Rose.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Seaton Ross.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Ibrani and Douceuse.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Typhoon.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Pin Money.
Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch.
Mr. Eve's Safety Match.
Mr. O. Randall's Lady Brendan.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.
Mr. Kelso's Aurangzebe.
Mr. A. Higgns' Dinos.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Maid of Orleans.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's *Diamond Shower, Four Kings and Thermometer.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's The Nun.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.
Mr. Diamond's Grandpapa.

Final Entries

Mrs. D. Rozario's Camille.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta.
Mr. Eve's Heritage.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Ternlet.
Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Nyasa.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Widden Hill.
Mr. G. E. Nahapiet's Ramillies.
*Denotes horses not eligible.

THE FORT PLATE.

Distance 1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

First Entries.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Cymro and Jackmore.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Garter Princess and Heyday.
Capt. J. Crawford's Curfey III.
H. E. the Viceroy's Pigeon's Blood.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Starford, Cultra, The Greek and Comprehension.
Lt.—Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Kirkibost.
H. H the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R. T. C.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance, Mr. Pip and Bold Bandit.
Brigadier R. C. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's Ecclesiastic.
Mr. Darbari Lal and Capt. Y. N. Lal's Witch Music.
Mr. Eve's Knockdon, Hollywood Nights, Misty Dawn, Cash Sweep and Eve.
Mr. R. J. Duggan's Cybo.
Mr. J. T. Fozers' Mount Essex and Natbay.
Mr. Diamond's *Greek Glen.
Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Lord Wensleydale, and Kilfinane.
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla and Mrs. J. E. Malone's Bright Nigger.
Mr. Kelso's Moti Koh and Arthur
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Thornham and Talk.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Monreale, Tan and Message.
Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Essex Lad.
Mr. A. Higgins' Zarane.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Picaro.
Mr. A. Hooseinbhai's Mulligatawny.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Amar Sinha, (late Vale O'Gaunt), Billy Button, *Chebli, Vijaya Kumar (late Sovran) and Silver Salmon.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk's Smoky-Joe.
Mrs. L. Musry's Teller.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Last Adventure.
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Solar Barn.
Mr. S. E. Pishori's Hero Worship.
Mr. Gem's Achieve.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Golden Trail.
Mr. Gem's Mountain Dancer.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr N Begmahomed's Chivalresque.
Mr E D Pandole's Naidoor.
Mr P D Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier.
Mr K S Malkani's Rooz.
H H the Maharajah of Idar's Seaton Ross.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Raja.
*Denotes horses not eligible.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP.

Distance 1 1|4 Miles—A Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000, presented by the Nawabzadas of Bhopal and Rs. 12,000, from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 1,000. Terms for Arabs 4 years old and upwards.

First Entries

Mr A C Ardeshir's Hamiyah.
Mr Basheer Mahomed's Dahes.
H H the Maharaja of Idar's Amir Akhiak.
Mr Sion F Nessim's Arab Queen and Tair al Iraq.
H H the Maharajah of Rajpipla's Madhi.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Tanim.
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Vickumar and Darya Dil.
Mr Sultan M Chinoy's Al Hamil.
Mr K Ardeshir's Abdul Malik.
Mr A A Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.
Mr Yusuff Taha's Karam Allah.
Mr D D Chawan's Artighril.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II and Talwihin.
Mr A M Khairaz's The Viceroy.
Mr Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour.
Mr Hussein G Khairaz's Electricity.
Mr Gem's Burgess.
Mr A Lookmanji's Darianoor.
Mr D D Chawan's Bushboos.

Final Entries.

Mr A Lookmanji's Breach.
H H Dawager Maharani of Kolhapur's Adhba II.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts.
Mr H Ahmed's Quarry.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE

Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I and II.

First Entries

Mr. A. Hoyt's Orient and Rustom.
Mr. Eve's Funny Face.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's White Flower.
Mr. R. Higgins' Iraq Gift.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz and Sunspot.
Messrs. Mahomed Talib and Syed bin Oomer's Lamington.
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Sa'ami.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Riyad II.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Pallazaman and Saduzaman.
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Silver Lining.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Queen Singer.
Mr. Syed bin Oomsaif's Nazam Bahadur.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Pasha and Empire.
Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel and Ancher.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kaballa and Happy King.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Royalty and Garraf.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Hakim Pasha.
Mr. F. Sorabji's No Limit.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Crawford.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput and Suhama.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Nazam.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kolhapur Queen, Gurgistan, Talwihin and Young Chayna.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul- mulk's Lucky Boy.
Mr. A M. Khairaz's Al Ghazi.
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Black King.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Green Lawn.
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Sarma Layali.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Amij.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.
Mr. Gem's Burgess
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Vershan.
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Muhaisin.
Mr. S. M. S. A. Hoosein's Gurji Beg.
Mr. Arnold's Wazir Pasha.
Mr. H. V. Solunki's Maarib.

Final Entries

Mr R. Bence's Atiyat Allah.
Mr. Gem's Baden.
Mr. K. S. Malkani's Yawir Awar.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Diwan.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Danger.
Mr B. S. Jehangir's Moon Spark and Injeman II.
Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's Shara's al Jamil
Mr. H. Ahmed's Scindia.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.
Mr. S. M Khemara's Watchmaker.

M.C.C. SCORE 226 IN FIRST VENTURE

Trinidad Make 6 For No Loss

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 19.

In a three day match between the M. C. C. and Trinidad which commenced here to-day M. C. C. were all out in their first innings for 226 (Ames 67, Constantine 4 for 40).

Trinidad made six for no loss at the close of the play.

Notts Cricketer Knocked Down By Lorry

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 19.

Notts cricketer Walter Keeton was knocked down by a lorry at Mansfield and was removed to the hospital with a concussion and fractured ribs.

REVENUE REMISSION IN REWA STATE

REWA, Jan. 19.

In order to commemorate the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Rewa State, His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, according to a communique published by the Rewa Durbar, has been pleased to grant a remission of Rs. 9,00,000 in the land revenue of the State, but the communique is silent on the point as to whether this revenue has been granted in the revenue of the current year or in old arrears, which have been accumulating for several decades.—United Press.

BOMBAY WEIGHTS & MEASURES ACT

Comes Into Force On July 1: Penalties For Fraudulent Use

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

Government have now decided that the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 shall come into force from 1st July 1935. It will be introduced in the first instance in the City of Bombay and in the Districts of Broach Surat, Thana, Bombay Suburban, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, Karachi and Sukkur including all municipal areas in those districts. The attention of the public is once again drawn to the provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder both of which can be had, in English and the vernaculars, from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay, for 3 annas.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Once the Act comes into operation 'only' the weights and measures specified in the Schedule to the Act can be used. Briefly these include:—

WEIGHTS.—The Bombay tola, seer, maund and sub-multiples.

DRY MEASURES.—The Bombay seer, Chatak, Adpao, Adholi, payali, Maund and Map.

LIQUID MEASURE.—The Bombay seer, with sub-multiples and multiples, the Imperial gallon and the Pint.

LENGTH.—The yard, inch, foot, furlong, mile, etc.

All dealings or contracts made after the Act comes into force will be deemed to have been made according to the weights and measures specified in the Act and the use of any other weights or measures will be unlawful. No weight or measure and no weighing or measuring instrument shall be used for trade or sold or delivered unless it has been verified or reverified periodically, and stamped by an Inspector.

PENALTIES FOR FRAUDULENT USE.

The Act provides penalties for the fraudulent use of weights and measures, etc., for making, selling or disposing of false or defective weights, measures, etc., for using or possessing weights or measures other than those given in the Schedule, and various other offences of a similar character. Neglect or refusal to produce weights for inspection by an Inspector is also an offence. The penalty in every case may be a fine or imprisonment or both. The trading public must therefore examine their existing weights and measures and measuring instruments and satisfy themselves that they do not violate the Act and the Rules.

Government have prescribed the fees which will be payable by the trading public for the verification or re-verification and stamping of weights and measures, etc., by the Inspectors. These fees range from annas 3 to annas 9 per unit of the weight or measure, while the fees for weighing instruments range from 1 rupee to 40 rupees—the latter fee being for a big weighing machine of over 25 tons capacity.

LIABLE TO SEIZURE.

Weights and measures and weighing instruments are liable to be seized and detained by Inspectors if they do not conform to the Act or Rules. The latter make provision for the temporary use of certain weights and measures mentioned in the Act which may not exactly conform to the rules but are within the percentages of error allowed by the Rules. It is important for traders to see that any 'new' purchases of weights, measures or weighing instruments should conform to the legislation. Dealers and manufacturers of weights and measures should also take care that they do not exceed the period of six months allowed in regard to such of their existing stock as may be 'within the margin of error admissible under the Rules.' Thereafter all weights, measures and measuring instruments sold must comply with 'all' the provisions of the Rules and the Act.

FOR TRADERS ONLY

The Act and Rules apply to weights, measures, measuring and weighing instruments 'which are in use or are intended for use for trade.' They do not apply to weights and measures which are in actual use 'in private households for household purposes.' Householders need therefore take no special steps in connection with their existing weights and measures. It must, however, be emphasised that from the date of the introduction of the Act manufacturers of and dealers in weights and measures, etc., must not sell any weights and measures, etc., whether for 'private use' or 'trading' purposes, which do not comply with the Act and the Rules.

The Director of Industries is responsible for the administration of the Act.

INSPIRED BY DISTRUST OF DEMOCRACY

Non-Brahmin Leader On "Deliberate Omission Of Dominion Status"

Expressing his views on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, Mr. K. S. Gupte who had represented the Bombay Non-Brahmin party before the Simon Commission and had also tendered evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, on "Agricultural indebtedness" in the course of a statement says:

The proposals contained in the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee are not calculated to satisfy any party in India.

TOO MANY SAFEGUARDS

The absence of any provision for automatic development is a total negation of the principle of self-determination. Worse still is the deliberate omission of "Dominion Status" even though the point was pressed before the Committee by some of its own members and was proclaimed to the public in Royal and Viceregal announcements. The Report contains too many safeguards. It may be that every particular safeguards could be justified yet the Committee has failed to take into consideration the fact that the cumulative effect of all of them has been to impose a burden undreamt of even by their most ardent champions.

The major portion of the Report seems to have been inspired by a distrust of Democracy—a distrust unworthy of British traditions. It is particularly unnecessary at a time when even the Congress has returned to the constitutional fold.

RIGHT TO VOTE WITHDRAWN

One illustration of this is the imposition of a second Chamber in Bombay where there was no particular demand for it, and where there is hardly any class of landholders which could be compared to the Zamindars of Bengal. The fact that these have already got some special representation in the Lower Houses is an additional handicap to the ryots—agriculturists who form the bulk of small proprietors in this province which is a predominently rayatwari tract. A much worse instance is the provision of indirect election to the federal Assembly. This is a deliberate withdrawal of a right to vote from a class which has on the whole judiciously exercised it.

HAJ PILGRIMS' PLIGHT

Khilafat Committee On Unreliability Of Motor Service To Mecca

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

Amplifying a recent press note warning intending pilgrims against the difficulties of the land routes to Hedjaz and Iraq, Maulana Mohammad Irfan, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, pointed out the inadequacy of accommodation and watering facilities on the way. He stated that the motor service was not reliable, and vividly narrated the disappointment of many pilgrims who, owing to lorry failure at Taif, had reached Mecca two days after the due date. According to another informant, travel by the land route was not only more hazardous but also more expensive than the steamer journey.—A.P.

VANGUARD STUDIO

Arranges Concert For "Karnatak" Peasants

The Vanguard Studios arranged a "concert" in aid of the Karnatak Peasants on Thursday at the Opera House.

The programme was unevenly varied, dialogues, "Garba" and "Ras" dances, social skits, poetry were all mixed up incoherently.

Kumari Devyani's agility and Kumari M. Hazrat's Garba lead together with Kathiawari "Dunas" and a really enjoyable, although occasionally crude, comic sketch were the relieving features. Mr. R. Parikh promises to be a good actor.

TATAS' EMPLOYEE IN CAR ACCIDENT

CAWNPORE, Jan. 18.

Mr. J. N. Mehta of Messrs. Tata Company (Cawnpore branch) was seriously injured in a motor accident last night on Muir Road near the Central Railway Station.

It is reported that Mr. Mehta was walking in the direction of the station when a car overtook him and knocked him down, the wheels running over him. The driver speeded away without stopping to render assistance to the victim.

Mr. Mehta is lying in a critical condition in the Prince of Wales Hospital.

The car has not been traced yet.—A.P.

ARSENAL RESUME THEIR LEADERSHIP

Will Meet Leicester In Cup Matches On Jan. 26.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Arsenal resume their leadership on goal average despite Sunderland's splendid recovery against Chelsea.

The attendance at Highbury numbered 40,000. Arsenal's rapid passing broke down Leed's halves. Bastin opened the account scoring from Hulmes centre and Bowden out on the second following scramble at goalmouth. The game was fast on resumption, Arsenal proving the more dangerous side. Bowden with a neat left-foot shot completed tally. Leeds' pressure met with rocklike defence.

CHELSEA'S OPEN TACTICS

Spectacular football was witnessed at Stambordbridge despite fog and poor visibility. A feature of Chelsea's game was their open tactics. Spence, pile-driving fifteen-yard shot, obtained for homeside lead in the first half. In the latter half, Chelsea made further headway through long passing and middle-thrusts. Horton increased lead from scrummage on goalline. Sunderland played attractive football; Goddard ended beautifully, combined forward movement, beating two tacklers scoring in the twentieth minute while Gurney helped visitors to draw level.

Herd for Manchester hit upright with Hibbs beaten just after resumption.

All the three goals of Everton were scored in the first half, through Cunliffe and Dean (twice). Craven reduced lead for visitors after change over.

Portsmouth played three reserves including the goalkeeper. They were first to score through Anderson and changed ends with a lead of one goal but lost the match in the latter half, Hodson and Wright scoring for Liverpool.

VILLA IN DASHING STYLE.

Alex James, Arsenal wizard watched Leicester to-day. Arsenal will meet them in Cup matches on Jan. 26. Villa played in a dashing style their scorers being Ashtley, Cunliffe and Beresford in the first half and Astley twice in the latter half.

Bolton are on the top of second division thanks to the creditable away in. Bolton scored through Milsom, Southampton through Neal and Bolton again through Westwood.

On resumption after half-time, both sides struck uprights.—Reuter's Special.

RESULTS OF LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 3, Leeds nil.
Aston Villa 5, Leicester nil.
Blackburn 3, West Bromwich nil.
Chelsea 2, Sunderland 2.
Everton 3, Grimsby 1.
Huddersfield 3, Preston 4.
Manchester City nil, Birmingham nil.
Middlesbrough 5, Sheffield Wednesday 3.
Portsmouth 1, Liverpool 2.
Stoke 1, Derby 1.
Wolverhampton 6, Tottenham 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley nil, Manchester United 2.
Blackpool 1, Nottingham Forest nil.
Bradford City 1, Burnley 1.
Bury nil, Hull 1.
Newcastle 1, Fulham 1.
Norwich 3, Bradford nil.
Notts County 2, Oldham 1.
Plymouth 2, Port Vale 1.
Sheffield United 1, Swansea 1.
Southampton 1, Bolton 2.
West Ham 2, Brentford nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Bournemouth 1, Clapton Orient nil.
Bristol Rovers 2, Southend 1.
Charlton 4, Luton 2.
Crystal Palace 3, Brighton nil.
Executer 3, Bristol City nil.
Newport 1, Millwall 2.
Northampton 2, Gillingham 1.
Queens Park Rangers 2, Cardiff 2.
Reading 2, Swindon 1.
Torquay 2, Aldershot 1.
Watford 2, Coventry nil.

(NORTHERN SECTION).

Barrow 2, Rotherham 1.
Carlisle 2, Halifax 4.
Chester 3, Darlington 1.
Chesterfield 1, Crewe 2.
Doncaster 5, Gateshead nil.
Heartlepools 4, Stockport nil.
Lincoln 2, Tranmere 2.
Mansfield 4, Walsall 2.
New Brighton 4, York 2.
Rochdale 3, Wrexham 3.
Southport nil, Accrington nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST (DIVISION).

Aberdeen 2, Celtic nil.
Albion 1, Dunfermline 2.
Clyde 3, Airdrieonians nil.
Hamilton 1, Dundee 1.
Hearts 1, Partick 2.
Kilmarnock 3, Motherwell 3.
Queens Park 5, Ayr 4.
Queen of South nil, Kigernians 2.
Rangers 1, St. Mirren nil.
St. Johnstone 4, Falkirk nil.—Reuter's Special.

England Beat Wales

LONDON, Jan. 19.

At Wimbledon, in the Amateur Football International, England beat Wales by six goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish League Scorers

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The following scored in the respective matches in the Scottish League First division:

Aberdeen, Armstrong and R. Smith; Albion, Renwick; Dunfermline, Mcgowan, and Dobson; Clyde, Smith (two penalties) and Fisher; Hamilton, Reid; Dundee, Coats' Hearts, Walker (penalty); Partick, Bain and Miller; Kilmarnock Robertson, Keane (twice); Motherwell, Mcfadyen (twice), and Ferrier; Queens Park, Dodds (twice), Bremner (twice), Crawford; Ayr, Fleming, Brae (twice) Fitzgerald; Hibernian Flucker (twice); Rangers, Smith, St. Johnstone, H Ferguson, (Twice). Davidson and Beattie.—Reuter's special.

York Trounce Bradford

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:

Castleford 3, Wakefield 5.
Dewsbury 15, Featherstone 5.
Halifax 8, Rochdale 8.
Hull Kingston Rovers 13, Barrow 7.
Keighley 10, Hunslet 7.
Leeds 3, Warrington 13.
Leigh 10, Salford 14.
Liverpool 20, Broughton nil.
Oldham 27, Batley 5.
St. Helens 2, Hull 5.
Swinton 23, St. Helens Recreation 7.
Widnes 10, Wigan 7.
York 31, Bradford 7.
Huddersfield 32, Bramley 5.

Bristol Beat Gloucester

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:

Bath 12, Leicester nil.
Bedford 24, Guys Hospital 8.
Birkenhead Park 17, Manchester 5.
Gloucester 5, Bristol 8.
Northampton 16, Royal Air Force 11.
Old Paulines nil, Liverpool 6.
Plymouth Albion 5, Newport 8.
Rugby 5, Coventry 0.
Penarth 4, Llanelly 9.
Portsmouth Services 8, Old Blues 3.
Heritonians 5, Gala 6.
Watsonians 13, Jedforest 3.—Reuter's Special.

FRACAS AT CRICKET MATCH

Over Two Dozen Students Injured

AMRITSAR, Jan. 19.

Towards the close of the final cricket match in Amritsar District High Schools sports tournament this evening at about 5 p.m. between the local P. B. N. and Muslim High Schools, there was a fracas between the Hindu and Muslim students present on Alexandra grounds.

The P. B. N. school were on the threshold of victory when Muslim students came out with sticks and beat a Sikh teacher followed by another serious attack in which many boys were injured.

Following this, there were minor clashes at different places. The students on both sides used hockey sticks, wickets, and branches of trees. The situation was brought under control with great difficulty by the teachers present. So far only one student has been admitted to the Civil Hospital, though the injuries of some others are described as serious. Police have not been informed so far.

The ground was cleared by 5-30 p.m.

The number of boys injured is not known but is believed to exceed two dozens.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 2, 1991.
Muslim: Shavaal 15, 1353.
Parsi: Amardad 17, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 6.26m
High Tide: 1-16; 13-05
Low Tide: 7-26; 18-55

Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7-30 p.m. till February 3.

University of Bombay: Wilson Philological Lecture, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 22

Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7-30 p.m. till February 3.

Muncipal General Elections: Polling Day, 8-10 a.m. to 7-10 p.m.

University of Bombay: Wilson Philological Lecture, 5-45 p.m.

MANDVI ARYA SAMAJ.

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on Atmabal (soul-force) to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. in the Mandvi Arya Samaj (Masjid Bunder Road) Havan and Bhajan will be performed first.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

The following series of lectures will be delivered at the Sydenham College of Commerce:—

(1) A series of 4 lectures on "Recent Changes in the World's Cotton Industry" by Prof. M. J. Antia on Wednesdays commencing Wednesday 23rd January

(2) A series of 4 lectures on "The Indian Money Market and the Reserve Bank" by Prof. S. G. Beri on Thursdays commencing Thursday 24th January.

These lectures will be delivered at 6 p.m. and are open to the public.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon.—Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m.—Available Market Rates. Selection of European Music. Light Orchestral Programme
2-0 p.m.—Close Down.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.
6-0 p.m.— Broadcast Records. Sponsored by the Musical Products Ltd.
7-0 p.m.—Light Music. P. N. Dewoolker.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-0 p.m.—Empire Relay.
9-0 p.m.—Time Signal.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

General News in Hindi and Commercial News.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-20 p.m.—Weather Report and news Bulletin.

9-30 p.m.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion, S.B., From
10-0 p.m.—The Durham Light Infantry.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m.—Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.

8-30 p.m.—Nightmare Series—No. 8. "Behind the Wall." A Ghost Story by Noel Streatfield. Told by the Author.

8-45 p.m.—The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, Leader Philip Whiteway. Conductor. E. Godfray Brown. Hugo Thompson (Baritone).

9-30 p.m.— The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.

10-0 p.m.—The News.
10-20 p.m.—Ballad Concert.
10-45 p.m.—Dance Music.
11-15 p.m.—Close down.

FARMERS' PLIGHT IN BULSAR

Unable To Pay Taxes Due To Cold Wave Distress

(From A Correspondent).
BULSAR, (By Mail).

The cold wave on 15th, 16th and 17th has played havoc in the Bulsar Taluka. All the winter crops have been destroyed in many of the villages of this Taluka as well as small mango trees have also been destroyed.

It is feared the farmers will not be able to pay the revenue in the second instalment. Due to the failure of grass crop in the monsoon it was hard for them to pay the first instalment but this any how they have managed to pay, but this further distress has added to their calamities.

It is hoped that the government will consider about the remission of the second instalment. There does not seem to be any other alternative.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Merry Widow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY.—"Sultana." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Stingaree". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Narrow Corner". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Flirtation Walk" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Let's Fall in Love". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Tyrant." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Shah Baheram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Rupiekha." Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA— "Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Romance" or "Durde-Dill" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR— "Radio Parade" Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Music Hall" Time as usual.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—The result of the bye-election to the B.P.C.C. which was held by "A" Ward Congress Committee on Sunday is declared as under:—

Kapurchand got 2 votes only, and Sardar Thamansingh 30 votes So Thamansing is declared successful.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A weekly meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze Ardeshar Bode, B.A., will expound Ahunavaiti Gatha Chapter V (Yasna Ha XXXII.) Strophes 11 and 12. The meeting is open to the public.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have passed the following resolution yesterday.

Resolved that dealings upon the market in the shares of the Hoshiarpur-Doab Branch Rly Co., Ltd. and the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rlys. Co. Ltd., be prohibited from the 1st March, 1935, as their Agents refuse to advise the Stock Exchange of the declaration of dividend and date of its payment.

CONCESSION TICKETS FOR PANDHARPUR.

It is understood that on the February Agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation a resolution has been tabled by Mr. Meyer Nessim requesting the representative of the Corporation on the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee to move the Committee for granting concession tickets for the pilgrims visiting the shrine at Pandharpur on the occasions of the "Ashadi and Kartik Ekadashi" and that the period of concession should last for a fortnight.

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL.

It has been decided by the Working Committee of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal to distribute the following prizes to the Nagar Girls who has secured the highest marks in the subjects mentioned below at the Matriculation Examination held in last April:—

1. The Mahalaxmi Chhabildas Vaidya Prize for English Rs. 10/-.
2. The Ajwali Shivprasad Mehta Prize for Sanskrit Rs. 10.
3. The Virmati Umang Prize for Gujarati Rs. 5.

Also a Silver Cup will be presented by the Mandal to one who has secured the highest total marks in the above Examination.

STRIKERS ADAMANT

Demand Restoration Of Concessions

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Jan. 19.

The strike in the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath is gaining strength.

About 1,000 operatives have joined the general strike, which was declared yesterday as a protest against the withdrawal of concessions by the management.

The trouble began on January 16 last, when several workers of the labelling department walked out in a body. Operatives of another department followed suit the next day. Half the number of the total strength of wage-earners in the match factory downed tools yesterday.

Enquiries show that formerly an operative was paid 14 annas per day, if there was any accident to him or if the machine failed. Subsequently it was reduced to 11 annas, and only recently the management decided to abolish the fixed payment altogether in case the machine failed (even though it would result in enforced idleness for an operative). The management would now pay wages only for those days a disabled operative was absent following an accident.

The strikers are adamant, and they demand restoration of their former concessions.

Persuasion this morning proved futile.

Pir Saheb Of Mangrol

A correspondent writes:—

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb Chisti, the Sajjadah Nashin of the great religious Gadi of Mangrol, Gujarat, performed the opening ceremony of the annual fair (Mela) held in celebration of Hazrat Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti alias Pir Motamiyan Saheb I, the founder of the Mangrol Gadi on January 15, amid a huge gathering in the sacred precincts of the Dargah Sharif at Mangrol, and presided over all the ceremonial functions connected with it. The fair will last for a fortnight after which the Pir Saheb will leave Mangrol on his preaching tour as usual.

LENIN DAY.

MASS MEETINGS OF WORKERS.

Under the auspices of the A. I. T. U. C. mass meetings of the workers will be held to-day (Monday) at the following places and time, in order to commemorate the 11th death anniversary of Lenin and to pay him tribute.

DELISLE ROAD:—5-30 p.m.: Speakers; D. L. Pathak, Dr. Chitnis, Charles Mascarennhas Abdul Majid Hakim, Nurani, Faldeokar, Kankule, Sarang and others.

PAREL (G.I.P.) Near station: 5-30 p.m.; R. A. Khedgikar, Zulmiram Chawdhary and others.

TAMBA KANTA: at 9-0 p.m.: Miss Maniben Kara, Ali Bahadur Khan, Nurani and others.

MAHA BODHI RELIEF FUND.

The following donations towards the Ceylon Malaria Relief Fund organised by Committee of the Maha Bodhi Ceylon Malaria Relief Fund have been received upto 18th January:—

Sjt. Jugol Kishore Birlaji Rs. 500; Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co. Rs. 100; Mr. Sarbananda Barua Rs. 5; Mr. Ananda Charan Barua Annas 8; Dr. Bimala Charan Law Rs. 20; Dr. Narendra Nath Law Rs. 10; Goss Art Cottage, Rs. 2 (first instalment); collected at Sarnath Rs. 37-10-6 (details not received). Total Rs. 675-2-6.

MR. ABE WARNS JAPANESE SPINNERS

To Work Single Shift

Mr. Fusajiro Abe, President of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, thinks that as a result of the recent extensions of the Japanese spinning mills it will be necessary to work on a single shift next year because of the resulting overproduction.

It is not the first time that this has been suggested, writes our Kobe correspondent, and since the enforcement of the Washington Labour Treaty the cream has been taken off the two-shift system, owing to six compulsorily idle hours. With a single shift the working hours will be longer, and if wages are not raised that will effect an economy, besides such minor economies as the saving in electric light.

Mr. Abe is quoted as saying that there are at present on order 10,000 carding machines and 2,000,000 spindles. Concerning this continual increase there is now some sharp disagreement. Those who have already installed all the spindles they can want a "holiday" for extensions or a higher rate of "sealing" for new spindles. The mills which, rather late in the day, are thinking of expanding are, of course, up in arms about it.

One progressive manager has made an interesting proposal. During the past ten years he says 5,000,000 new spindles have been installed. There are 2,000,000 old spindles. Let the owners of the 5,000,000 put up two yen per spindle, and thus provide a fund from which the owners of the 2,000,000 can receive five yen per spindle and scrap the old ones.

Probably the unevenness with which such a plan would work would prevent it from being adopted. But for a practical man in a leading position to make such a suggestion is significant of the ideas dominating the trade. —"M. F. Coml."

ALLEGED LOSS OF Rs. 3,000 BY "FOUL" WATER FROM RESERVOIR

Mill Manager Discharged: Magistrate On "Contradictory Statements"

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, Jan. 19.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, in the case in which Jehangir Merwanji Chinoy, the manager of the New Kurla Mills, was charged by Ramnarayan Shankar with mischief in draining out "foul" water from the mills' reservoir, as a result of which, it was alleged, the complainant's master was put to a loss of about Rs. 3,000. The accused was discharged by the Magistrate.

Mr. C. T. Randive with Mr. A. V. Dighe appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. M. S. Rangnekar with Mr. S. I. Dave for the defence.

PROSECUTION STORY

The case for the prosecution was that one Kalidin Shivdin had taken on lease some land in Makaji's wadi and constructed a stable on it for milch cattle some years ago. He sold the stable and his rights on the surrounding land to one Devidin in 1926. The complainant Ramnarayan Shankar looked to the management of the property on behalf of Devidin for the last two or three years.

The New Mill at Kurla was closed in May 1934 on account of the strike. Water of the mill reservoir was pumped out for full 12 hours every day on May 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 last. The discharged water entered the Parsi's Wadi close by. The mill manager was alleged to have got a "nalla" dug in the Parsi's Wadi and to have also caused the loose stone-wall between the Parsi's Wadi and Makaji's Wadi broken, with the result that the water flowed into Devidin's stable and well. The reservoir was not cleansed for several years and so the water had become "foul" and unfit for consumption.

"COMPLAINANT'S LOSS"

It was further alleged that the complainant's buffalo died of drinking that "foul" water. A tenant, who had kept 15 buffaloes in the stable, left on that account the filling made by the complainant was washed away and the complainant had to make passage for water accumulated in his Wadi at some cost. Inspite of a pleader's notice given to the accused on May 17, he was alleged to have discharged water from the reservoir on May 18 and 20, thereby putting the complainant and his tenants to great inconvenience. The complainant's master was put to a loss of about Rs. 3,000 and further the value of his property got depreciated.

DEFENCE CASE.

The accused denied the allegations. He admitted water having been discharged through three hydrants by the Engineer under orders from the management of the mill to clear the tank. He further stated that the water went into Parsi's Wadi as usual by the underground pipes, and then it flowed through the open drain into Makaji's Wadi. Thence through the open 'nalla' below the foot track the water flowed down the low level towards the north into the creek.

"CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS"

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, observed that the evidence led by the complainant was full of contradictory statements. It was, therefore, not safe to frame a charge against the accused. A buffalo might have died, but there was no evidence to show that she died of the effects of "poisonous water she drank". Further no other buffalo had died in similar circumstances. Every witness had either contradicted himself or other witnesses. It would appear from the evidence that Kalidin, the former owner, of the property, took more interest in the case than the complainant, who posed himself to be the manager of Devidin—the person in whose name the property was said to have been sold.

The question of easements as to whether the mill management had a right to discharge water of their reservoir into the creek through Makaji's Wadi was for the Civil Court to decide, added the Magistrate.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Lunar Eclipse

The eclipse has come and gone.

The Census Reports fail to do proper justice to the Bombay Beggars' Brotherhood. They form a very appreciable and extremely vociferous minority in our civic life, and their numbers seem to swell noticeably on suitable occasions. Rising above caste, creed, sex or the variety of ailments they suffer from, they constitute the cream of cosmopolitanism. It is very fortunate for India that their vocal gifts are directed merely towards clamouring for alms and still more alms, and that they leave politics severely alone. Their claims for separate electorate at least in our city would be hard to refute.

Saturday's astronomical phenomenon meant a 'field-night' for this well-drilled fraternity. Like the call of the Pied Piper of Hamelin it brought them out from far and near: old beggars and young beggars, short-and-stout ones and tall-and-lean ones, lame beggars and sound-limbed, the deaf and the blind.—beggars galore with all sorts of anatomical aberrations. They prayed, and pestered the devout who were thronging at Chowpatty for their purificatory dips. Their eerie cries pierced the ears and evoked the curses of many a harassed and sleepy citizen.

Smoking In Tram Cars

Although more than two months have passed since the new rule regarding smoking in the rear trail tram cars came into force, no notice so far has been taken by the Tramway Company authorities to enforce it. The smokers sit in the front cars, even next to ladies' seat, and smoke with complacency. The conductors and the inspectors pass by but they ignore the smokers. The non-smokers sit in the front non-smoking cars in the belief that there they would be quite safe from the molestations of the smokers but soon they find themselves in the midst of clouds of smoke emanating from the nearest seat. If they ask the smoker to go to the rear car meant for the smokers, the smoker takes an offence. If the conductor is appealed to, he casually tells the offending passenger to desist from smoking, but this too has no effect as no notice is taken by the smoker of the persuasive method of the conductor. If the Tramway Company is serious about the convenience of their non-smoking passengers they should enforce the rule rigidly and even prosecute a few persons as they do in other cases. If not, the Municipal Corporation should take up this matter and through the Tramway and Telephone Committee intimate to the Tramway Company to give practical effect to the rule regarding smoking.

"ASPHALTING OF ROAD CAN WAIT"

Maternity Home, Ghatkopar's Prime Necessity

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, Jan. 20.

That the maternity home and vegetable market, being the prime necessities, should be provided first and then the work of asphalting the main road be taken up, was the resolution carried by the general board of the Ghatkopar Municipality at its meeting held this morning, under the presidentship of Mr. C. J. Hansoti.

Mr. Ranchhoddas Gangji, vice-president, proposed that the work of asphalting the main road be taken up immediately.

Mr. Lakshmichand M. Doshi moved an amendment that the maternity home and vegetable market, being the prime necessities should be provided first and then the work of asphalting the main road be taken up in hand.

Mr. Doshi said that though provisions had been made for these items in the budget, the matter was long delayed. Maternity home must be provided at an early date because the asphalting of road could wait for a few months.

Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai, seconding the amendment, complained that the executive was delaying the amenity of maternity home, inspite of its urgency and the provision made in the budget two years ago.

Mr. P. L. Modi also pressed for these items.

When put to vote, the amendment was carried, six councillors voted for, and none against.

Carrs' Biscuits

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Harold Carr, J.P., presiding at the Annual General Meeting of Messrs Carr and Co., the well-known biscuit manufacturers, said that the trading profit had increased from £43,458 to £68,708, in spite of very keen competition.

Business in India and Ceylon had shown a welcome improvement, and the outlook for the current year is most encouraging.

Messrs Carr and Co., are the oldest biscuit manufacturers in England.

BEEF VENDORS SUE CITY FATHERS

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Jan. 19.

On the allegations of illegal and malicious prosecution by the defendant municipality, two beef-vendors have brought action against the local body in the Court of the Kalyan Sub-Judge.

The plaintiffs, who were acquitted in a Criminal Court of offences under the District Municipalities Act for alleged non-compliance of the municipal notice to close their shops, secured recently a declaration from the Sub-Judge that the municipality was not entitled to demand license-fees in view of the existing bye-laws.

They are now claiming damages from the defendant for expenses incurred by and loss caused to them in defending their prosecution.

The Kalyan Municipality denies the allegations.

Mr. M. S. Patil, the Second Class Sub-Judge at Kalyan has fixed January 30 for hearing the suits.

Thana Contributes For Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, January 18.

At a special meeting of the General Board of the Thana Municipality held to-night it was resolved to contribute from the Municipal funds Rs. 500 towards their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund for the celebrations from May 6 to May 18.

The fund was started by the Collector of Thana.

Out of the 20 members present in the Council 19 voted for the motion.

Kamaladevi Leaves For Mangalore

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya left Bombay for Poona on Saturday night 'en route' to Mangalore.

SAROSH BAJ PRAYER: Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), today, (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Rustom Dinshah Dastur Meherjirana will speak on Sarosh Baj Prayer and its significance.

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DECIDE TO-DAY

to which candidate you will be giving your votes to-morrow. No doubt all the Candidates may be good by themselves,—still you have to give

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The Bombay Chronicle

Nag House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1935

THE WRONG ANGLE

In his address to the Rotarians of Bombay on Friday Lord Brabourne lavished unstinted praise on the J. P. C. proposals. It is most natural for him to do so. Those proposals, based as they are to a large extent on the White Paper, are more or less official, and it is quite natural for a Governor to praise them, especially when they are being condemned all over the country. Moreover, Lord Brabourne is a Britisher and views the proposals from the standpoint of a Britisher, whose interests, political and economic, have been splendidly safeguarded therein. We have no doubt he sincerely believes that the proposals are a blessing to India, but he must admit that the Indian view may be different and that the wearer knows best, to quote a trite proverb, where the shoe pinches. Indeed, he has no doubt as to what India thinks of the proposals, for he has himself very candidly observed:

> For some weeks past we have now been hearing and reading the great volume of opinions throughout India, the vast majority of which have been, to put it mildly, critical.

This is very mildly put, indeed.

A Counterblast

As a counterblast to the hostile criticism throughout India, Lord Brabourne belauds the J. P. C. proposals to the skies and makes a hard attempt to meet the country's criticism. But we doubt if his speech will make any impression upon even the most moderate political party in India. He aptly describes the present central executive as being "irresponsible" but with regard to the proposed change he says:

> "The existing irresponsible centre will be replaced by an executive which, except for certain reserved subjects, will be responsible to an elected legislature. The Ministers of the federal government, instead of being appointed independently of the legislature, will be drawn from it, and will be responsible to it alone."

Lord Brabourne, however, conveniently makes light not only of the reserved subjects but also the special extraordinary powers of the Governor-General, not to mention the unrepresentative character of a central legislature, dominated by the Princes and other over-conservative elements. With regard to the provinces, too, he naively observes: "The Governor will only be entitled to interfere should the Ministers propose any action which might infringe on any of his special responsibilities or endanger the stability of his province." Such complacency is not shared by Indians, who feel that the special responsibilities are unconscionably wide and who know from past experience how easy it is for Governors to persuade themselves that the stability or the peace of a province is endangered.

Doomed To Failure

We shall not further follow Lord Brabourne in his detailed examination of the J. P. C. proposals. Even if it is conceded for argument's sake that, on the whole, they mark some advance on the present position, the fact remains that they are leagues behind a Dominion Constitution, with only such safeguards as are demonstrably in Indian interests, solemnly promised to the country by Lord Irwin on behalf of His Majesty's Government. Lord Brabourne conveniently passes over this fact and the studied avoidance of even the bare mention of the objective of Dominion Status. With regard to the final question as to what the country will do with the proposed constitution Lord Brabourne believes that "the only possible course for responsible leaders will be an acceptance of the scheme and a whole-hearted determination to make it a success." If the words "the only possible course" suggest that the proposed constitution will be imposed upon the country against its will and that the people have to make the best of a job, however bad, we can only wait and see if it is humanly possible for the people to work the constitution whole-heartedly. Concerted action in rejecting the scheme is being sought by all responsible political parties in the country. And howsoever the new imposed constitution will be worked by the people, it is destined to end in a dismal failure. And the failure will affect Britain as well as India.

"Indissoluble Tie"

Presiding over the second of Halide Hanum's lectures at the Jamia Millia, Mahatma Gandhi hoped that the audience, like himself, were drawing comparisons between the histories of India and Turkey as the distinguished lecturer was unfolding the story of her country before them. The parallels are many, as our readers who have had the advantage of reading her lectures would have found. They are also most instructive and are valuable in bringing the two countries nearer to each other. For, there is much that is common to both. Further, as Gandhiji points out, "there is an indissoluble tie between the two, not because both have suffered, but because Turkey has Mussalmans who are our brethren.—bones of our bones. Her coming into contact with India may result in binding them together with an indissoluble tie." We hope and we are confident that Halide Hanum's visit to India will be fruitful of many happy results. But we want to believe that the most important of them will be the realisation by the Mussalmans of India of their true position and their true duties.

Promising Beginning

If Sir Shapoorji Billimoria had set his heart on achieving a particular kind of notoriety with which India is not, unfortunately, unfamiliar, his first act as Bombay's Sheriff could not be more promising. Sir Shapoorji may perhaps be proud of his intellectual brilliance in refusing to call the Zanzibar meeting on the ground that the subject was "political and controversial." But we are inclined to sympathise with him. An examination of the expression "political and controversial" in terms of patriotism and national self-respect would be appreciated by Sir Shapoorji only as an unnecessary irrelevance. But we would suggest to him to consult his borrowed special Lexicon again to make sure that a meeting of protest against treatment to Indians abroad called by men like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and presided over by the Aga Khan can be objected to as "political and controversial." So far, however, as the requisitionists are concerned, they should leave the Sheriff of Bombay in the enjoyment of his unintended but great services to British settlers in Zanzibar and proceed with their arrangements to hold the contemplated public meeting of the citizens of Bombay on January 28.

LONDON TOPICS

Review Of European Politics: Significance Of Pact Of Rome

(From Our own Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 12.
(By Air Mail).

With the New Year all the new year's politics are in the making, and we are held in suspense for the results. The only thing certain that has happened is the change in the weather, and the western hemisphere has been held for three or four days in the grip of unprecedented winter cold. The coldest city in the world with 81 degrees of frost (compared with 6 degrees in London, where everybody is shivering) was Challabinks at the foot of the Ural Mountains where the Soviet Unions have established one of the world's largest factories to produce agricultural machinery and tractors. With the rigorous weather there has been an increase in accidents on the road, sea, rail and in the air. The Minister of Transport expressed his concern over the daily toll of deaths by conferring with the American comedian, Eddie Cantor. Naturally thousands of people are still singing Eddie's "Whoopee" and "Hungry Women." As politics are still on a holiday, two sensational cases, one about Lindburgh's baby in America and the other about an old J.P.'s sudden death in a burning house are occupying extensive spaces in the newspapers.

Rome Pact.

The accomplished reality in politics has been the Rome Pact signed by France and Italy. The Pact has been signed, sealed and delivered rather swiftly, and immediately it is somewhat difficult to judge whether it is a triumph of Mussolini or of M. Laval. It is equally difficult to judge whether this new move puts Great Britain a step forward or a step backward in her prestige in Central European politics. Ostensibly, France has just handed over certain tracts of her Colonial possessions in Africa to Italy. At the same time, France has managed to bring Italy nearer to her European policy than to that of Germany and Great Britain. The Pact of Rome of Saturday last brings about an atmosphere of peace for the future but it ties several parties to somewhat unnatural obligations and this may prove to be an element of instability in the observance of the Pact.

France's Decline

Besides conceding territories to Italy, France is treating Italy as an equal and a first class Power for the purposes of this treaty. For the first twelve years of the life of the League of Nations France was virtually the dictator of the League with the assistance of the votes of small Powers that were in political or financial bondage to her. Then due to the doubtful attitude of Britain showing persistent partiality towards Germany's right to rearmament, France was losing her commanding position in European affairs. Far from being the dictator of post-war Europe she has now allowed herself to be dragged into the European question on equal terms with Italy and even to some extent with Yugoslavia and, after some cajoling, the Little Entente. Thus France, instead of remaining the arbiter of the destinies of other States, has just begun the New Year by becoming one of them. This may create a fresh opportunity for the increase of moral prestige of Great Britain with her policy of detachment. Britain will for the time being be able to play the big brother to the various parties who are signatories of the Rome Pact.

Among the interesting things that are creating expectations of important developments are the plebiscite at Saarbrucken and Mr. Lloyd George's continuous threat to astound the world with the exposition of his "New Deal for Britain," and there is also some show of preparedness for the next general election which, by the way, may not really come off before February 1936. Different parties have begun to take stock of their respective strength and there is a good deal of kite-flying as to whether MacDonaldite Nationals and Simonite Nationals will be able to pacify the diehard Tories who desire to run the election on a purely Conservative ticket.

British Finances

The New Year opens well for British finance. The gilt-edged securities are soaring to unpre-

(Continued on page 10).

OUR LONDON LETTER

Attempts Are Being Made To Inveigle The Liberals Into Accepting The J. P. C. Report

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Jan. 12.
(By Air Mail).

Vigorous efforts are being made to get India to walk into the trap of the new constitution by all kinds of inducement. Politicians were hoping against hope that the Indian Moderates and Liberals would play the role of peace-makers between Britain and India. Many agencies are used to bring about a seduction of the Liberal and Moderate politicians of India.

Mr. George Lansbury, Major Attlee, Lord Snell and Mr. Seymour Cocks have already raised piteous cries from the floors of the two Houses of Parliament. Mr. Lansbury is still writing letters to different "Friends of India" urging them to persuade the Indian National Congress leaders to accept the Government proposals "in the absence of any workable alternative scheme by Indians themselves." A friend from India writes to inform me that Mr. Henry Polak, another "Friend of India" with a South African reputation, has been writing pressing appeals to the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and some of his other friends in India advising them to make the best of a bad bargain.

Dominion Status

The panacea that is hoped to work the final charm is the two words of the political 'mantra.' "Dominion Status." No less a person than Dr. Sir Stanley Reed of the "Times of India" fame has written to this week's issue of the "Spectator" expressing great alarm at the condemnation of the White Paper and the Report of the Joint Select Committee by men like Mr. Sastri, Pundit Kunzru and several members of the Servants of India Society. He also pleads, as Mr. Lansbury does, that the best plan would now be to mention "Dominion Status." Evidently knowing the weakness of certain Indian politicians from past experience some people here believe that if they do nothing else, responsible Government spokesmen in both Houses of Parliament should once or twice repeat these holy words "Dominion Status" in their forthcoming speeches. At the last moment some "friend of India" like Lord Halifax, might even secure a "gentleman's agreement" to assure India that her present bondage is intended, even if not calculated, to lead to ultimate Dominion Status for India. One recalls the days of Lord Morley and his sample of hypocritical British democracy. Lord Morley, though not hesitating to talk of vague possibilities of the future, openly said that if his Morley-Minto Reforms were ever calculated to lead to parliamentary government in India he would shrink from the very thought of it. All that one can say to India at this juncture is "Beware."

Labour Leaders

The curious manner in which Labour leaders act in Indian affairs was revealed to me by a certain parliamentarian who had acquainted himself with some of the deliberations of the Joint Select Committee. It is believed that it was Major Attlee's personal opinion strongly recommending indirect elections for the federal Central Government of India, that made this farcical system of representation a 'fait accompli' in the final report of the Committee. When the matter ultimately came up for review by the Labour members of the Committee, they officially condemned the recommendations of indirect method of election. And if reports be true, Major Attlee was consequently on the point of expressing his personal dissent on this point from his other Labour colleagues, but Party discipline, I am told, ultimately prevailed. Thus one is not surprised that even the futile alternative report of the Labour members has not got much strength and consistency in it, which fact is noted very carefully by the Government.

Miss Masani's Lecture

I believe it was Miss Mehra Masani's first public speech in London on Tuesday last at the Friends' House in Euston Road since her arrival in Metropolis a few months ago. Miss Masani was asked to open the series of discussions on the Indian Constitutional proposals organised by a group of people who are making the best efforts to establish peace and internationalism. The Bombay Parsi Socialist woman speaker made a very good impression upon her English audience by being very candid in her views. She justified herself as a Socialist by pointing out how communalist leaders were hankering after fishes and loaves from the Government tables instead of serving the country. She was expected to tell the

(Continued on page 12).

Frankly Speaking

CREDITABLE COMPROMISE.

A dangerous situation was almost created by France after the result of the Saar plebiscite. It would have led to trouble with a vengeance, because there is nothing more fierce or desperate than an animal suddenly thwarted at the eleventh hour. For, the demands of France in connection with the demilitarisation of the Saar certainly amounted to that action. Better counsels, however, prevailed and both sides deserve credit. Germany by accepting demilitarisation has shown an unusual amount of good sense. And France has done a wise thing in not pressing for the destruction of railways. This has saved the recent programme of M. Laval for the pacification of Europe. No pact is of any real value without Germany's benevolent attitude towards it. And the return of the Saar provides a psychological basis for negotiations to bring Germany out of her defiant isolation.

COMMENDABLE DECISIONS

The decision of the Congress Parliamentary Board that every Congress member in the Assembly should wear a Khaddar cap is much to be commended. The Khaddar cap is an excellent symbol of the Congress mentality and should help to create to some extent a Congress atmosphere even in the Assembly. We trust Congress members in the Assembly will also wear Khaddar habitually. The rule in the new Congress constitution which requires every elected Congress member to be a habitual wearer of Khaddar may not be, strictly speaking, binding on the Congress representatives in the Assembly. But it is morally binding on them. The Parliamentary Board's decision that every Congress representative in the Assembly should contribute Rs. 150 annually from the allowance he receives is also to be commended. Besides being a token of the member's regard for the Congress, it should enhance his reputation for disinterested service.

ITALY EXPOSE

It will be remembered that, in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian disturbances, Italy asserted the innocence of her own troops and the agressiveness of Abyssinia with a definiteness that was further emphasized by her determined refusal to accept arbitration. How far she was justified in that attitude is proved by the report of Colonel Clifford and other members of the Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission. The British report, says a Rome message, severely criticises "the intransigeant and unaccommodating attitude of the Italian Officer on the spot and goes on to make specific allegations, some of them being that the Italian Officer repeatedly checkmated the British members' efforts to find an equitable solution and threatened to summon several hundred soldiers if they refused to obey his requests."

AGGRESSOR WINS

If Italian officers could treat representatives of a friendly Power in this fashion it is not difficult to imagine how they might have treated a weak and practically powerless country like Abyssinia. Yet it is such officers who are being encouraged and supported by Italy even now. And Italy has won. For, recent Geneva reports suggest that after encountering difficulties "owing to Italy" an agreement, in principle, has been reached between the two countries and "the terms provide that the situation remains unchanged." In other words the aggressor has won. This is not surprising. Abyssinia is much too weak to stand up to a member of the civilised Imperialist group. She is now weaker still since the Laval-Mussolini Pact, which allows to Italy, with the good wishes of France, a free "commercial" hand in Abyssinia.

KARNATAKIS' DUTY

The Karnatak Sangh of Bombay has done a grievous disservice to itself by asking the Karnatak voters in the D Ward to vote for a non-Congress candidate at to-morrow's Municipal elections, thereby ignoring the superior claims of the Congress candidates. We do not think that the Council of the Sangh, which has made itself responsible for this appeal, will be supported by its general body. In any case it certainly does not represent the wishes of the Karnatak residents in Bombay. These have always been conspicuously loyal to the Congress and have voted solidly for the Congress candidates at the last Assembly election and will undoubtedly do likewise at to-morrow's municipal election, as, indeed, it is their duty to do so.

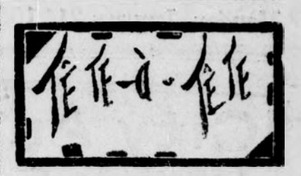
— PRESS VIEWS —

"Takes Everything, Gives Nothing"

It is the unanimous view of Indians that the Indo-British Trade Pact has practically taken away whatever fiscal autonomy India got and we have no doubt that this view is correct. It has been urged in favour of the Pact that it is a mere ratification of the existing conditions. But we hope none will claim that the existing conditions in India are perfect and surely it is a matter of grave concern that she is bound hand and foot to them. India's power to protect her industries has become illusory under the Pact and we have every misgiving that it will be a serious handicap to the development of industries in this country. The Indo-British Trade Pact is not a measure of reciprocity. It is not based on the principle of give and take. For the United Kingdom it takes everything. To India it gives nothing.—"Forward."

Inevitable Destiny

In the case of Ireland Mr. Baldwin frankly confessed that he and his friends accepted the solution embodied in the Anglo-Irish Treaty only when they were convinced that the alternative to that solution was war. In the case of India there is, of course, no question of war, but a similar solution would be accepted by any British party only when it was convinced that the alternative to it was the whole of India in sullen, though perfectly constitutional, revolt against continued subjection. When that stage is reached, as it is bound to be reached sooner or later, if the present conditions persist, no matter what British party may be in power, India is sure to have her birth-right of constitutional independence conceded to her in the fullest measure. Labour may concede it less grudgingly than any other party, but no party with its essentially British, instinct of love of expediency will hesitate to do the right thing at that stage. And once the right decision, may be only a large step towards Dominion status, is taken it will grow by the law of its being and from that time forward no British party will attempt to resist India's further advance to her ultimate self-fulfilment.—"Tribune."



If a plebiscite is appropriate for Saar, why should a Constituent Assembly be inappropriate for India? asks Mr. Nariman.

Because of two reasons, one involving a comparison between a British regime and an international one and the other relating to the fate of the "status quo."

* * * *

Government's conduct in preventing Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose from attending the Assembly is proposed by Congress M.L.A.'s to be discussed as a definite matter of urgent public importance.

The Government contribution to the discussion will probably be that they attach so much public importance to it that they would have it continue as a definite matter of urgent public importance indefinitely.

* * * *

The dissensions in the Chamber of Princes have, it is true, taken an unusually serious turn. But the situation is not really very alarming. It is certainly not out of control. All that is needed to set matters right once more is a more than usually intensive assistance from the Paramount Power.

And we are confident that it will be forthcoming in due time.

* * * *

The picture of the Round Table Conference presented by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has now been brought to the Assembly Chamber.

M.L.A.'s should welcome it with gratitude and enthusiasm. For, Sir C. P.'s gift is certain both to amuse and instruct.

* * * *

Sir Harry Haig, says an Allahabad message, visited the Magh Mela, received an address of welcome on the river bank and inspected the Mela on an elephant.

An interesting and enjoyable programme. But His Excellency omitted the one thing that was spiritually valid and relevant.

* * * *

It is being widely asked, we learn, as to whether the Sheriff of Bombay has exercised his powers properly in declining to call the Zanzibar public meeting.

The question, as Sir Shapoorji will himself say, is controversial. Political too.

* * * *

We are all relieved to learn from a Madras message that while the aeroplane—a Tata's machine—has been damaged "Mr. Mody, the pilot, is safe."

By the way, please do not rush to the conclusion that "aeroplane" and "pilot" are metaphorical expressions.

* * * *

"Merely reading books and passing University examinations would not do," says Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Of course not. There is the work of finding a job that doesn't exist.

* * * *

Mr. Lloyd George advocates, for the "New Deal" reorganisation of Great Britain, a small cabinet similar to the former War Cabinet. This is all very well, But the full history of the Cabinet fortunes in 1914-15 cannot possibly be repeated.

Ramsay MacDonald is very much different from the sensitive Asquith.

* * * *

".....while Maulana Shaukat Ali and his Unity Board are not letting the grass grow under their feet....."

—Our Delhi Correspondent.

We would pity the grass that tried to grow under Maulana Shaukat Ali's feet.

* * * *

The dentist had not dealt very gently with the inspector of taxes, and that official sat moodily at his desk, rubbing his aching face.

Suddenly his face lit up, and he rang for his head clerk.

"Has that assessment been sent off to Mr. Jones, the dentist, yet?" he asked.

"No, sir," replied the clerk; "I was sending it to-night."

"Good!" said his chief. "Enclose it in a second envelop and mark it plainly:—'This is not going to hurt you.'"

To Vote Communally Is To Betray Congress

Vote For Tried Congressmen

WHY CONGRESS SOCIALIST CANDIDATES MUST BE SUPPORTED

Final Appeal To Municipal Voters To Remember Their Duty To-morrow

The final appeal to the municipal voters of the city of Bombay, requesting them to pause, weigh and consider before they cast their vote in favour of any candidate or candidates and claiming that the Bombay Socialist Party was the only Party which had a programme of its own, which aimed towards the betterment of the city and the present municipal administration, and, as, such, deserved the solid support of the electorate, was made by all the five Socialist candidates, on Sunday evening, at a crowded public meeting held at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall.

"The spirit of communalism is so rampant in our municipal elections that not a few voters imagine that they would be serving the cause of the Congress if they cast all their votes in favour of a Congressman who belongs to their community, or caste or who hails from their part of the country. Let me tell them that by doing so they will be doing a great disservice to the Congress. I go further and say that if there is any Congress candidate, who being left to his own resources feels compelled to exploit the communal or sectarian weaknesses of his voters, he is a traitor to the Congress," said Mr. S. A. Brelvi, who presided, in the course of his speech.

Mr. Brelvi said that it was really unfortunate that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should have decided not officially to contest the Municipal elections. Due to this mistake there were not even 40 Congressmen in the field contesting the 86 seats in the Municipal Corporation. If the B. P. C. C. had decided to contest the elections, it would have been possible to get a larger number of Congressmen to contest the elections and a clear working majority could have been obtained in the Corporation. Bombay had always been loyal to the Congress. During the recent Assembly elections it was proved that the city stood by the Congress. The largest number of votes were cast for the Congress candidates, and both of them would have got in to the Assembly but for an unfortunate accident. The speaker referred to the Madras bye-election, where out of 5,000 votes cast nearly 4,000 were obtained by the Congress candidate.

UNMISTAKABLE FACT.

He said that the Madras bye-election and the recent Assembly elections all over the country, had proved unmistakably that the people stood by the Congress because they realized that the Congress was the only National organisation which stood for the rights of the people and was prepared to fight for them. He was quite sure that the municipal voters of the city of Bombay would have been too willing to send in a working majority of Congressmen into the Corporation if a larger number of them had contested the elections on behalf of the B. P. C. C.

Even now, continued the speaker, he had no doubt, though B. P. C. C. had not put up its own candidates, the voters would make up for the mistake and give their votes to all Congressmen who were standing as candidates. The B. P. C. C. had recommended to the voters to vote for such candidates as had rendered service and made sacrifices in the cause of the country. The reason of this recommendation was obvious. It was this that these candidates, who had given proof of their loyalty to the mandate of the Congress, would go to the Corporation as a body of disciplined men and women who would never betray the cause of the Congress which was the cause of the people.

FIGHT COMMUNALISM.

A special reason why the voters must vote solidly for Congressmen, Mr. Brelvi said, was that as Congressmen they were expected to be uncompromising foes of communalism which was the greatest curse of their public life. A most disgraceful feature of their municipal elections for several years past had been that though they had joint electorates voting, except in rare cases, had been always on communal or sectarian lines with the inevitable result that the evil spirit of communalism had entered into the discussions and decisions of our Corporation and in municipal administration generally. The fact that Congressmen were contesting the election gave the voters an excellent opportunity of combating this evil of communalism. In each ward there were Congress candidates. The voters must divide their votes equally between all Congress candidates. In this way they would be ensuring that their votes would not be cast on communal lines.

A WARNING.

Mr. Brelvi continued.—

"Let me in this connection utter a word of warning. The evil of communalism has been so rampant in our municipal elections that not a few voters imagine that they would be serving the cause of the Congress if they cast all their votes in favour of a Congressman, who belongs to their community, caste or who hails from their part of the country. Let me tell them that by doing so they will be doing a great disservice to the Congress. I go further and say that if there is any Congress candidate, who being left to his own resources, feels compelled to exploit the communal or sectarian weaknesses of his voters, he is a traitor to the Congress. The Congress to-day wields its unrivalled power and influence and commands the love and esteem of the people only because it is above communalism, sectarianism and provincialism. Those, therefore, who countenance communalism in the name of the Congress are its enemies. Let the voters therefore, beware that by supporting a Congressman because he belongs to their community, caste or province, they are betraying the Congress. If they are true and loyal Congressmen, they must divide their votes equally among all Congressmen."

OUTSTANDING FEATURE.

Mr. Brelvi proceeding said:—

"If you were to ask me what is the outstanding and most promising feature of the ensuing Municipal election, I would without any hesitation reply: 'It is the entry of the Congress Socialists into the arena". It was true that there were only five of them but every great movement had a small beginning. All those five men were tried and true Congressmen, who had always implicitly and cheerfully obeyed the Congress call of service and sacrifice. They therefore amply fulfilled the test laid down by the B.P.C.C. by which every voter must be guided. But over and above that they had a special claim on every voter, who had the interest of the underdog at his heart. The programme of municipal reform which the Congress Socialist Party had formulated was not a revolutionary one. It was being carried out even to-day in many parts of the Western world. But to the Congress Socialist Party belonged the credit of having been the first organised body to place it before the Municipal voters of any city in India. Of this programme it was enough to say for it to be acceptable to every Congressman that it was fully in accordance with the spirit of the Karachi Resolution of the Congress. Mr. Brelvi said he had not the least doubt that if the B.P.C.C. had run the elections it would have adopted it as its official programme. The most striking item of the programme was the municipalisation of all public utilities—a reform which by bringing the profits to the municipal exchequer instead of into the pockets of the capitalists would not only enable the Municipality to finance nation-building activities, now sadly neglected, but also to reduce rates. How perfunctorily the present Corporation guarded the interests of the citizens was revealed at the last meeting of the Corporation. The attendance then was just enough to form a quorum. It was at this meeting that the Corporation agreed to the proposal to renew for five years the contract for lighting given to the Bombay Gas Company. There was hardly any discussion over this vital question. If they sent Congress Socialists to the Corporation, they would see that the interests of the citizens would not thus be neglected. They would have fought hard to take over the Gas Company for the Municipality.

In conclusion the speaker appealed to the Municipal voters of the city of Bombay solidly to support the Congress candidates including the five Congress Socialists.

SOCIALISTS PLEDGED TO PROGRAMME.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, a Socialist candidate from "C" Ward, in the course of his speech, said that the rich candidates standing for election came down from their Himalayan heights, because the Franchise was of ten rupees and, if they did want to get into the Corporation they had to secure the votes of the poor and the middle class people. It was for the first time in the history of the country that the Socialists had come forward to contest the elections pledged to a certain programme. Those five candidates were proud that they were Socialists. No amount of criticism and friendly and unfriendly comments could make them flinch from the stand that they had taken.

The speaker referred to the working of the London County Council and the Vienna Municipality, where the Socialists had captured these bodies. Practically the control of all the public utility services at Vienna had been taken over by the Municipality for the benefit of the citizens. The citizens there enjoyed all the rights that citizens of an up-to-date town or city ought to enjoy. In Bombay the conditions were quite different. While there were a few who enjoyed every facility, there were the majority who were suffering without any municipal amenities to which they were entitled. Housing arrangements in the Parel area were very bad. Workers lived in rooms there, where dogs would not be housed. There was not enough light in the room. If the Congress Socialists were given a chance they would remove all these disabilities and try to make the Bombay Corporation, a body which cared for the welfare of the citizens. The Socialists stood for Complete Independence, and hence aimed at complete independence for the Municipality without any Governmental control. Since the Socialists were as good Congressmen as any other member of the Congress, he appealed to the voters of the city to support the Socialists.

VOTE FOR SOCIALISTS

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, who spoke next referred to the correspondence between a South Indian candidate from Matunga and the Secretary of the B.P.C.C. and said that the Secretary had stated that the electorate was the best judge as to who was a Congressman and who was not. He said that when that candidate first came into the field he had appealed to the voters to vote for him because he was from their community. This community the South Indian community, had always stood by the Congress and never believed in communalism. They held nationalism above communalism. He appealed to the voters to vote for the Socialist candidates and said that once they had sent in the Socialists, they could be sure that the cleansing of the municipal administration of the city had begun in right earnest.

Mr. Ali Bahadhurkhan, in the course of his speech, said that till now voters, especially those from his Ward, the E Ward, did not know what their rights as voters were. Since the advent of the Socialists in the field they had begun to know that they did have some rights as voters to the Corporation. The speaker referred to the municipalisation of the public utility services, and said that once the Municipal exchequer got all the profits of these services, which were at present being enjoyed by a few capitalists, people would know what benefits they would get. The budget session of the Corporation was held a few days ago, and it was really shameful that not even ten members were present at the meeting. Such were the members of the Corporation who did not care for the interest of the voters, whose votes they were trying to get for themselves. Once the Congress Socialists got into the Corporation, they would not only fight for the interest of the voters—specially the workers and the middle class voters—but could also carry on public agitation outside by holding public meetings outside and thus force the hands of the elected Corporators to vote with them.

The Socialist candidates were poor persons. They had no paid canvassers or paid taxis to go and bring the voters to the election booth. Nor could they afford to pay for conveyance to go from house to house, canvassing for votes. They had to depend on the public spirit of the

(Continued on page 9.)

IRISH-GERMAN TRADE PACT

Forecasts Entirely Premature, Warns Free State Govt. Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Although no official information is obtainable in Dublin it is understood that the trade agreement has been concluded between the Irish Free State and Germany and is expected to be signed early next week.

According to the "Irish Press" the Free State Government Party organ, Germany has undertaken to purchase more cattle, wool, butter and eggs, but it is not stated what Germany proposes to export in return.

The "Irish Press" says, Doctor Hemmen, leader of the German Delegation, in an interview stated:

"We hope to improve trade balance in favour of your country and we hope it will work out very satisfactorily."

"The Free State Government Bureau in reply to inquiries said, nobody had any authority to make any statement in regard to the trade agreement with Germany.

Negotiations are proceeding and forecasts are entirely premature.—Reuter.

INSPITE OF MARTIAL LAW

Bombing & Arson Campaign Continue In Cuba

HAVANA, January 19.

Bombing and arson campaign against Government continue despite the proclamation of Martial Law and many women and children luckily escaped death when a bomb exploded in a big cafe killing a youth and wounding several others.

Fortunately a minor premature explosion gave warning enabling many people to escape in time.—Reuter.

HUGE BLAZE IN LONDON DOCKS

RUGBY, Jan. 19.

Over 500 firemen and a large force of police were called out to deal with a serious outbreak of fire at a grease and oil warehouse at Millwall London Docks last night.

The flames which were exceptionally fierce were rapidly quelled but the fire smouldered for many hours and a close watch had to be kept round the buildings.

In consequence of the precautions taken the area of fire was restricted.—B. O. W.

U. S. Move For Compulsory Control Of Cotton

WASHINGTON, January 19.

Senator Bankhead announced that he is going to introduce a new bill with the approval of the Administration to continue compulsory control of cotton production for the crop, year 1936-37 —Reuter's Special

Italo-Abyssinian Dispute

GENEVA, Jan. 19.

The parties in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute acquainted the League that they have agreed to continue direct negotiations towards settlement.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR FREE ADVERTISING

It Has Brought About Higher Standard Of Living, Says Expert

BOSTON, (By Mail)

Advertising has brought about a higher standard of living among the American people and it and a free press cannot survive under regimentation, Albert D. Lasker, nationally known New York advertising executive, said here recently.

Practical Fact

Speaking on "advertising's place in distribution," Lasker specifically criticized the Tugwell bill. He said "it is the one bill under the New Deal which is intended to control the business of advertising."

Freedom of advertising is necessary if there is to be freedom of the consumer and the press, he said, "I can assure you that every newspaperman and every magazine publisher and every advertiser in the United States knows that as a practical fact, putting theories aside, that the Tugwell bill', as originally proposed, would defeat the purpose..... read into it.

"If we accept the proposals of the anti-advertising 'reformers' we might as well accept the thesis that there has to be a bureau of standards to save the voter from himself by guiding him as to the merits of all the various candidates for political office."

Lasker, chairman of the board of Lord & Thomas, New York national advertisers, asserted that the American press has become increasingly independent through the "multiplicity of advertising."

Without Influence

"No advertiser to-day can influence the editor's fundamental policies," he continued, "any editor who might thus be influenced has a publication without influence.....

"Limit the freedom of advertising, as it would be limited under the proposals of its adversaries, and we would do away with a large share of the American press..... End free advertising and you will largely end a free press, such as we have known.

PUNJAB OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Will Be Held On Jan 31 And Feb. 1 & 2

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The following championships will be held as noted below:—

1. Punjab Olympic Volley Ball Championships will be held on 31st January and 1st and 2nd February, 1935. Each district affiliated is eligible to send one representative side to participate. The venue and the time shall be notified later on. The entry fee of Rs. 5 per team should reach the Hony. Associate Secretary, 6, Kacheri Road, Lahore, before the 27th instant.

WRESTLING

2. Punjab Olympic Wrestling Championships will be held on the 2nd and 3rd February starting at 3 p.m. each day on the University grounds. The entry fee of Re. 1 per head per weight should reach the Hony. Secretary before the 30th January. The various weights shall be the same as for boxing.

BOXING.

3. The Punjab Olympic Boxing Championships will be held on the 4th and 5th February in the Government College Hall starting each night at 8-30 p.m. Entry fee of Re. 1 per head per weight should reach the Hony. Secretary on or before the first February.

4. The Punjab Olympic Athletic Championships will be held on 8th, 9th and probably the 10th February on the University grounds. The entry fee of Re. 1 per event per head should reach the Hony. Associate Secretary on or before the 1st February.

It is also to be notified that certificates and medals will be awarded to those Punjab athletes, who represented India in the Western Asiatic Games and won positions in the Western Asiatic Sports held at Delhi and Patiala respectively during February last, on the occasion of the prize distribution on the final day of the Punjab Olympic athletic championships to be held on the 8th and 9th and probably the 10th February, 1935.—A.P.

DECLINE IN FRENCH TRADE

PARIS, Jan. 19.

A large decrease in France's trade is shown in official figures of 1934.

The imports amounted to 33,060 million francs, and exports 17,821 million.

The decreases are 5 370 million and 652 million respectively compared to 1933.—Reuter.

Best Interests Of City Alone Should Guide

Let Not Sectarian Or Communal Voting Tarnish Fair Name Of Bombay

NARIMAN'S APPEAL TO RATE-PAYERS

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:—

There has been so much of Election publications in the Press in the shape of manifestos, appeals or criticisms, that I feel reluctant to add to it any more; still I think that a few words, particularly to Congress-minded voters, on the eve of elections will not be out of place. I whole-heartedly endorse appeals repeatedly made by Nationalists to entirely disregard the communal element and selections should be made purely on merits and past record. Voters must remember that these representatives are to serve a cosmopolitan Civic Institution and they are not to be members of any communal organisation concerned with the affairs of any particular community alone. Bombay Municipal Corporation is one of the few important civic administrative institutions that has survived the onslaught of communalism and has still retained pure and simple joint electorate and Bombay Corporation is quoted all over the country and even abroad as a glorious successful example of a large and comprehensive self-government run on non-communal lines, without any separate artificial compartments. Let us keep up that proud civic record and not tarnish it by introducing clannish, sectarian or communal spirit into it; let us not furnish one more example to advocates of communal electorates. The best interests of the city as a whole should be the only guiding principle and consideration.

ONE SOLID ENTITY

Elections must be looked upon as serious occasions to discharge one's grave civic duty and responsibility; they must not be exploited to confer private favour or communal patronage. Though B.P.C.C. has chosen not to run elections on official tickets, still Congressmen, both as voters and candidates, cannot and should not forget that they belong to and represent that great National and representative organisation in the country and Joint Electorate is the principal plank in the Congress platform, and hence the conduct and attitude of Congressmen in this respect should be such as neither to discredit the organisation nor to prejudice country's National demand for Adult Suffrage and Joint Electorate. There should be no unseemly scramble for votes amongst Congressmen and efforts should, as far as possible, be joint and voluntary co-operation so as to make room for as many Congress comrades as possible and nothing should be done that may be construed or made to appear as one comrade trying to elbow out another. The desire to top the list or even to be amongst the first few should be suppressed. It is enough if we are included in the successful list. It should be far more creditable to be even at the bottom but in company of more Congress colleagues than to enjoy a selfish solitary height on the top. For that purpose Congress must be looked upon as one indivisible entity, so that the loss or gain, success or defeat of one Congressman must be reckoned as casting good or bad reflection or bringing credit or discredit upon the rest.

TO CANDIDATES AND VOTERS

Neither the voters nor the candidates should betray any selfish, cringing or partial one-sided attitude, but as is expected from the Congress, assume and display a generous broad and tolerant pose. Failure with clean practices is preferable to securing success by hook or crook or by adopting foul means.

The fact that 22nd is not declared a public holiday should not deter rate-payers from discharging their duty even at some inconvenience and discomfort. I hope that all offices, Government and private, as well as all business concerns and trade associations will give all facilities to their staff to enable them to exercise their right. It is a civic function in which all are universally interested and hence all will co-operate and join to make it successful.

I have no doubt that citizen voters as well as civic candidates will rise to the occasion, and elections, both in the method and manner of polling as well as in the results achieved, will be a tremendous success, befitting the fair name and adding to the already high civic reputation of 'Urbs Prima in Indis.

DUTY OF VOTERS

Success Of Congressmen Is Success Of Congress

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following instructions for the guidance of Municipal voters on the day of election:—

To-morrow (Tuesday) is the day of election and the polling hours are from 8-9 a.m. to 7-9 p.m. (S. T.) The polling will be open for all eleven hours continuously.

There being no holiday for the election, office-going voters are requested to vote before 10 in the morning and not leave their vote to chance. In case they find it impossible to vote in the morning they must vote in the evening before the closing time.

It must be remembered that offices are bound to give facilities to their employees for recording their votes.

Vote is a precious privilege and it is a folly not to exercise it. The success of all the Congress candidates depends mainly on large numbers of voters going to the booths and voting for Congressmen. The larger the percentage of voting, the greater the chances of Congressmen to succeed.

It is expected that in spite of all arrangements in the booths, there will be a great rush in the early hours and also during the closing hours in the evening. Rush means inconvenience and delay. We have got the fresh experience of the last Assembly election when, owing to uncontrollable rush, a large number of voters left the booths in disgust and did not return to vote. Municipal voters are, therefore, requested not to leave the booth until votes are cast, whatever may happen.

Voters are expected to preserve a calm mind at the time of voting. They must not be swayed by scares which are known as election stunts. The duty of the Congress-minded voters is very simple. They have to divide their votes among Congressmen. Intelligent voting will mean success to the Congress.

Congressmen are poor candidates. They cannot afford to engage a fleet of cars for providing conveyance to every voter. Car or no car, voters must reach the booth any how and cast their votes. Want of conveyance ought not to affect the chances of Congressmen.

Every Congressman is a worker of Congress candidates, for the purposes of election. It is the duty of these workers to see that every voter comes to the polling booth.

Once again we earnestly appeal

(Continued on page 10).

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 34 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGERS, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES, (F. I. S. A.); SALESMANAGERSHIP (I. S. M. A.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (I. C. C., D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded

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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Refusal To Call A Public Meeting

AN AMAZING DECISION

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Sheriff of Bombay, Sir Shapurji Billimoria, has refused the request of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, headed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas and other prominent citizens, to hold a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay in the Town Hall—to protest against the Ordinance Raj in East Africa.

The present struggle in East Africa is a life and death struggle for Indians in Africa—who are chiefly instrumental in developing East Africa, and making it prosperous. Indians braved untold dangers in clearing the jungles, and bringing vast areas under cultivation, and making them habitable. They were the pioneers in developing trade and agriculture in South and East Africa—and now there is an insidious campaign to ruin those very Indians, and to drive them out of African territories.

The East African question has thus been a national question for the whole of India.—which is unanimous in protesting against the hard-hearted action of the White settlers in East Africa.

Sir Shapurji Billimoria has acted in a very unbecoming manner, in refusing the use of the Town Hall—for the protest meeting against the treatment of Indians in East Africa—on "controversial and political grounds."

The meeting was to be presided by His Highness the Aga Khan—whose loyalty to the British Raj is beyond question.

Sir Shapurji has thus acted in an anti-national spirit, in a question in which 350,000,000 Indians are thoroughly united, without any difference of caste or creed. He is utterly wrong in refusing the permission on grounds of this being a "controversial" question, because this is not a controversial question so far as the whole of India is concerned.

Sir Shapurji's attitude in refusing the use of the Bombay Town Hall, for this all-important public meeting of the Bombay Citizens, belies his claims to champion the Indian interests, which are most seriously jeopardized in East Africa.

As to being a "political" question, Sir Shapurji may be reminded that Lord Hardinge, the beloved Viceroy of India, presided at a similar meeting in the Madras Town Hall, to protest against the treatment of Indians in South Africa. He may not be knowing—that former Sheriffs of Bombay allowed the use of the Bombay Town Hall, for public meetings of Bomaby citizens—presided by H. H. the Aga Khan—to protest against the treatment of Indians in South Africa.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay Jan. 20.

Duty Of Karnataki Voters

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"The attitude taken by the Karnatak Sangh in adopting 'resolutions' in support of Barrister Velinker's candidature, and in recommending the Karnataki voters of the 'D' Ward to vote for him, necessitates a strong comment though at this eleventh hour. It needs no saying that the Karnatak voters in Bombay are standing on their own legs and will be guided by their own judgments in matters like this. We do appreciate Mr. Velinker for showing his sympathy towards the activities of the Karnatak Sangh and for the assurance given by him to support the legitimate rights of the Karnatak residents in Bombay. But there we stop. In supporting him in preference to the Congress candidates, we are carrying ourselves too far. The Managing Committee of the Sangh is hardly justified in expecting the Karnatak voters to ignore the Congress which is even now striving to bring succour to the struggling peasants of Karnatak. Karnatak has always stood by the Congress. In the struggle for the country's cause, Karnatak has had her share. In the recent Assembly elections Karnatak has played her part. Why then should she fail to do her duty at this juncture?

Let every Karnatak voter bear in mind that his or her place is for ever by the side of the Congress".—Yours, etc.

A KARNATAK VOTER.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's Candidature

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am standing from "E" Ward on Socialist ticket. This is a Ward where votes are mostly given on every other consideration except merit. A regular trafficking in votes is going on, which has really puzzled a poor candidate like myself. I appeal to the public spirited section of "E" Ward to cast their votes for me, if they think my record of sufferings and public service warrants that. My symbol is new Moon.—Yours, etc.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN.

Mrs. Munshi's Appeal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—For the last few days rumours are spread and press reports published to the effect that I have secured a large number of votes and that I am likely to stand very high in the "C" Ward. Bombay, I hope, has not forgotten the lesson of the last Assembly Election. No one is safe unless and until the ballot box is opened, and the votes counted. Therefore, I have to warn the voters against giving heed to such reports, which are generally inspired by interested parties or expressed by sanguine friends. I have, therefore, to appeal to the voters to give me all the support that they possibly can.

One last request and I have done. I have not been able to see many voters personally, nor do I hope to have sufficient number of cars to meet so large an electorate as that of the "C" Ward. My work as a Congress worker, and as one who has thrown her lot with the public activities for the "C" Ward is known to you. It is the "C" Ward in which I worked during the Satyagraha movement. It is the "C" Ward which made my effort to establish the Swadeshi Market a success. It is the "C" Ward businessmen whose good-will has helped me in my Congress work. To the "C" Ward, therefore, I now appeal not to let false rumours, communal and caste considerations or business pressure stand in the way of giving me unstinted support.—Yours etc.

LILAVATI MUNSHI.

Impersonation At Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the existing system of voting adopted by the Bombay Municipality, there is a wide scope for 'impersonation' and in fact actually a very large number of persons who are not voters go to or are brought to the polling booths to cast votes on behalf of a large number of 'bona-fide' voters who do not turn up to the booths for registering their votes, as well as on behalf of those whose names appear on the electoral rolls but who have since been dead or have shifted their residences. And actually in practice many candidates take advantage of this facility and count their success on this possibility of securing bogus votes.

An experience of the past proves that those candidates who chiefly resort to securing bogus votes succeed, while those, who try to be fair and depend upon "bona fide" voters, fail. In the absence of any dependable proof for the identification of voters, the Municipal clerks issuing ballot cards are usually influenced by interested parties to connive at the innumerable number of bogus voters and as there is no efficient C.I.D. staff to watch this undesirable and unjust practice, impersonation goes on unchecked.

This cannot be at all taken as a fair election. It is, therefore, a very urgent duty of the Municipal Commissioner to take proper steps in time to check this anomaly and to restrict the voting strictly to bona-fide voters, in all ward booths.

In future, however, I would suggest that an improvement in the system of voting should be made by introducing a photo system for identification purposes. Each voter should be given a passport size photo which should be produced at the time of voting. This will not involve any additional large expenditure, as, much of the other expenses that are at present incurred can be avoided by this system.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG VOTER.

Ajra Tragedy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You published in the "Chronicle" of Thursday last a letter by M. H. Hazari, pleader of Kolhapur and others under the heading "The Ajra Tragedy." You have very properly also stated that it was a "Muslim version" of the Ajra tragedy.

Simultaneously with the publication of this, letter Col. Frere, the Administrator of Ichalkaranji released to the press his official report on the incident at Ajra. A more straightforward and unbiased account of what took place cannot be imagined. It must here be mentioned that Col. Frere, apart from a long acquaintance with the Indian army, was attached for a number of years to the Imperial Police in Burma and was already experienced and familiar with the kind of incident which took place at Ajra. In his report he states, "the whole thing flamed up and was over in a half hour between 10-30 and 11 and there was no possibility of the Officers on the spot sending for assistance either to Kolhapur or any where else. But for the party of 12 Ichalkaranji Armed Police the Magistrate must inevitably have been overwhelmed."

Referring to the part played by the Magistrate Col. Frere says, "as an officer of some experience in such an unfortunate affair I am of opinion that the conduct of Rao Saheb Kulkarni, District Magistrate in the face of such a sudden, violent and persistent ebullition and backed only by 12 untried armed police, several of whom were co-religionists of the rioters, was patient and cool-headed to a degree not often met with on such occasions. He used the greatest restraint and did his utmost to calm down and restrain these people whom he, having been himself for some years posted in Ajra knew well and against whom he had the greatest reluctance to use force."

About the police, Col. Frere adds, "I am literally astonished at the degree of fine discipline exhibited. They fired single rounds by squads with a steadiness not always to be found in trained soldiers. In the face of such superior numbers and persistence they acted with calmness and in obedience to their officers."

That there is no truth in your correspondent's statement of wholesale slaughter is amply proved by the fact that not one of the dead or wounded were found with shots in the back. But all had "front and side wounds" which clearly proves to any educated person that firing ceased directly the mob showed signs of dispersing.

Further your correspondent makes an attempt to drag in Ichalkaranji. Ichalkaranji is an old man nearing 70 and has a reputation for kindness and integrity which has for years been the pride of Maharashtra. For over 40 years his own home has been a "house of sorrows" through the numerous deaths in his family circle, leaving him to-day without issue, and his appeal to adopt a son still under consideration. Apart from this he was not in Ajra during the incident and not a single order relating to it was issued by him.

One more point. For years, certain interested parties and agitators have been relying on false reports of disputes between the Kolhapur Darbar and Ichalkaranji. Col. Frere himself feels these agitators were behind the organised attempt to defy the Police at Ajra. How false these rumours are was shown by the prompt arrival of Rao Bahadur Surve, the Prime Minister of Kolhapur to aid Col. Frere on the spot and by the personal interest of His Highness in the whole affair. A further proof of the fact that His Highness is totally above such petty personalities which are quite outside the high position he holds as the Premier Prince in Maharashtra was shown when he recently attended in person the wedding of the grand daughter of Ichalkaranji with the grand-son of Vishalgadh who is ancther of his many feudatory chiefs. As you have given prominence to the "Muslim Version" I hope you will give equal space to this.—Yours, etc.

J. D. JENKINS.
Directing
Indian States Bulletins.

Poona Jan. 19.

Municipal Election

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—These are the days when the voters are being quoted at a high premium. All sorts of candidates publish their manifestos, promising voters to do this thing and that and to change the civic life of Bombay into a veritable heaven, and approach voters begging for their votes. As soon as the election is over, the voters will not only never see the faces of these vote-catchers, but will be kept at arms length in case they go to them to ventilate their grievances and ask for their redress, and the voters will realise that their mundane lives will run as before despite the tall talks of the candidates. The voters must know that unless real and tried workers, who seek election simply with the sole object of service are sent in in large numbers, no revolutionary change in the municipal administration is expected. Such changes cannot be expected to be brought about by corporators, who succeed in entering the Municipal Corporation by keeping paid agents and spending money in buying votes, appealing to communal feelings and other vote catching devices. There are Corporators, who owe their seats to illiteracy and poverty of the voters and nothing can be expected of them.

Though the B.P.C.C. has failed to organise a strong party of tried workers of proved merits, in virtue of its call to Congressmen many Congressmen have put forward their candidatures from several Wards. In order that those of the Congressmen, who will be successful at the polls may not be accused of as true vote-catchers, the very first thing that they should do is to organise a Congress Parliamentary Board consisting of Congress-minded corporators and other prominent and public-spirited citizens of every Ward, organise Ward offices and in collaboration with the prominent citizens and workers of each Ward, maintain close touch with the general public, by organising slum-visiting parties, lectures on health and sanitations and other civic aspects of life, and try to redress their real grievances.

The voters who are intelligent enough to distinguish between Congressmen and Congressmen will do well to vote in the first instance for tried Congressmen, and thereafter for such candidates as are proved Nationalists.—Yours etc.,

"VOX POPULI."

Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the published list of candidates for the ensuing Municipal election on Tuesday the 22nd instant, it is clear that the Congress is not putting up a fight for the whole or the majority of the seats, as was once expected. It becomes necessary for the voters to see, therefore, that, for the rest of the seats, such persons get in, who, from their work in the past, can be expected to take up the cause of the rent-payers in one or the other, if not in every direction in which they are vitally affected.

If the voters fail to exercise their votes properly and discriminatingly, they will be deceiving themselves. No doubt, there is now a cry abroad that the voters should vote for candidates who belong either to their community or caste, or for such candidates only as come from places from which they themselves come etc. If such a cry were allowed to prevail, there will be the death-knell sounded of the principle of joint electorate which is also agitating the mind of the people at present. The voters in casting their votes in favour of a particular candidate should see that, irrespective of the caste or section to which he may belong, he is capable of doing some work beneficial to the inhabitanss of the City as a whole, and then give him their support. If any other consideration be allowed to prevail, the City will have lost its ritle to Cosmopolitanism, of which it is proud to-day! I am hoping that they will bear this important matter in mind when they go to the polling-booth on the 22nd instant.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. P.

FAMOUS ORANG-UTAN POISONED

Two San Francisco Zoo Officials Die Of Grief

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Ginger, the giant orang-utan which won nation-wide fame behind the bars of the San Francisco Zoo, was poisoned by a visitor.

The ape died in the arms of Mr. George Bistany, the Zoo superintendent. Mr. Bistany had made a friend, a deeprooted friend, of Ginger. He vowed vengeance on the poisoner.

All his efforts to trace the mysterious visitor failed. The Zoo superintendent was taken to hospital. There he died of grief.

Ginger had another friend, his keeper, Jack Bamberger. This keeper also mourned the ape so greatly that death followed.

They used to say in San Francisco that the orang-utan had almost human intelligence—and more than human capacity for loyal friendship.

Mr. Bistany was a famous big game hunter and there were strange stories that Ginger had twice saved his life in the Sumatra jungle.

PANNALAL SCHOOL JUBILEE

Students Exhibit Real Art In Staging King Arthur

Sunday was a gala day for the students of the Babu Pannalal Pooranchand Jain High School. Elaborate preparations were made for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the High School.

REALISTIC ART

In the morning Dr. Tagore's "Post Office" and some other English pieces were staged at the Royal Opera House. A scene from King Arthur was also enacted. The brilliance with which Lallubhai Amirchand played the part of Arthur deserves special mention. The absence of any nervousness for a boy of his tender age and though shrill the realistic art which he displayed in his pitiful appeal for mercy thrilled the audience with admiration.

The role of Amal, the hero in Dr. Tagore's "Post Office" was played by Arvindkumar Motichand who showed no signs of exhaustion even after about an hour and a half's performance. It was indeed a success and the school deserves congratulations on the training that it has given in art especially to these two young boys.

The audience were treated to two other interesting items—Mr. Rajpal's dance and the Physical culture feats.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, who presided on the occasion, gave away the prizes to the students whose performance was outstanding.

In the evening on the premises of the school at Pydhonie a large and distinguished gathering was present to celebrate the Silver Jubilee. Sir Purshottamdas presided.

A pandal that was specially erected for the purpose was tastefully decorated and loudspeakers were installed.

IDEAL OF THE SCHOOL

After the welcome song, the principal read out the report of the school, in the course of which he mentioned the handicaps under which the school was working. The institution caters for a community whose ideals are commercial rather than academic, and to whom secondary and higher education were mere luxuries and did not constitute the condition of success in life. This is evidenced by the fact that out of every 50 Jains entering the High School course in the first standard, not more than 3 successfully complete their course. He deplored the lack of co-operation from the parents.

The school owes its origin to the late Babu Pannalal who finding that lack of education and enlightenment were the principal factors that contributed to the backwardness of the Jains gave away in 1838 Rs. 3 lakhs to be devoted to charitable purposes. In 1906 the school was opened with 81 Jains and 42 non-Jains. To-day 447 students receive education in the school.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The students are made to engage in extra-curriculum activities, such as, collecting funds for Bengal relief, Karla Sanatorium and distributing free medicine among the influenza-stricken. Music and handicraft are also among the subjects taught in the school.

The past and present students then presented an address to the Head Master, Mr. D. A. Telang, eulogising his services.

After the headmaster had replied to the address, various persons addressed the meeting.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, in his presidential address delivered in Gujerati, dwelt on the success of the Institution and complimented Mr. Telang and presented him with a gold watch and chain as a token of the esteem in which he was held.

Lady Thakurdas then distributed the prizes.

The function then came to a close with the singing of Vande Mataram.

Racial Discrimination In South Africa

The following letter signed by Mr. S. L. Polak appears in the "Jewish Chronicle."—

Sir,—The "Leader" (Allahabad), commenting recently upon Dr. Nahum Goldmann's presidential remarks at the third World Jewish Conference held at Geneva, wrote editorially:

"Freedom, tolerance, equality of mankind, these are eternal principles which can never outlive their value; and whether it is the Government of Germany or of any other country which are sinning against these principles, their action requires to be impartially condemned... But it is curious that while the World Jewish Conferences are determined to fight against Germany which they allege is acting in utter disregard of those principles, and will not compound with it, they have not paid a moment's thought to what their own co-religionists are doing in South Africa. It is the Jewish Community of South Africa who are to a great extent responsible for the injustice, ill-treatment and indignities to which Indians are subjected there. The Jews who regard the Indian merchants as their most formidable rivals feel that if they could succeed in driving the Indians out of the country their prospects would greatly improve. Accordingly, the Asiatic Land Tenure Act and other anti-Indian legislation which seek to deprive Indians of their means of livelihood or in other ways injure Indian interests have been most enthusiastically supported by the Jews. But it has not occurred to the leaders of the World Jewish Conference who demand 'full equality of rights' for Jews in Germany and who are determined to carry on their 'fight against Germany' until their demand is conceded to keep in proper control their co-religionists who are opposing the Indian community's demand for even elementary rights of citizenship, to say nothing of "full equality of rights."

It is now many years since I first addressed you upon this subject, but the situation in some parts of South Africa, and notably in the Transvaal, remains substantially the same as it was then.

When, therefore, the leaders of Indian opinion come to consider some, at least, of the causes of the disabilities imposed upon their countrymen resident (and most of them born) in another part of the British Commonwealth which has freely given shelter and opportunity to Jewish immigrants and refugees from Central and Eastern Europe during the last half century, one need not feel surprised if, noting the differences between the Jewish theory and practice, they fail to extend a greater measure of sympathy in respect of Jewish grievances in Germany than would have been the case otherwise. Realising, in the bitter history of to-day's events in Germany and elsewhere, how dangerous are the implications and repercussions of racial prejudice, will not the Jewish leaders warn the Jewish community in South Africa against any association with the evil thing, even though, for the moment, it may appear to be to their material advantage to side with the oppressor?—I am, etc.

HY. S. L. POLAK.

Why Zenovieff And Kameneff Are Exiled

Even Lenin Had Accused them Of "Gross Betrayal" And Demanded Their Exclusion From Party As Early As 1917

A correspondent wrote as follows in mail week to the 'Manchester Guardian":—

The mystery about the assassination of Kirov in Leningrad has taken a new turn. The alleged instigators and perpetrators of the crime are no longer the foreign White Guards, arrived from Latvia and Finland of whom over a hundred were shot without trial. The charge of complicity in the assassination is now levelled against the leaders of an important group within the ruling Russian Communist party itself. The persons concerned are Zinovieff and Kameneff, formerly close colleagues of Lenin, and a number of past members of the Central Committee and the Leningrad organisation—Salutzki, Yevdokimov, Safarov, Vardin, and others.

Nobody who knows Zinovieff and Kameneff will attribute to these of all men any participation in a terrorist plot. Had there been any suspicion of it Stalin would have had them publicly tried by a patty tribunal and would not have contented himself for the present with banishing seven leaders of their group to the farthest confines of Russia. Everybody knows the timidity that Zinovieff and Kameneff showed in the face of every dangerous situation in the Russian revolutionary movement. There exists a significant letter written by Lenin on October 19, 1917, scarcely a week before the October revolution. The Central Committee of the Bolsheviks had decided by a majority to organise a rising against the Kerensky Government, Zinovieff and Kameneff who were members of the Central Committee, came out against this resolution with an article in the Opposition press, in which they gave a warning against any rising. "Can any grosser betrayal than this be conceived?" wrote Lenin, in the utmost indignation. "I declare that I no longer regard them as comrades and that I shall energetically demand their exclusion from the party." Later, after the triumph of the October revolution, Zinovieff and Kameneff rejoined the Bolshevik party. Lenin made Zinovieff president of the Communist International and Kameneff head of the Moscow Soviet.

THEIR DECLARATION OF 1926.

No, these two are certainly not terrorists. But it is not without good political grounds that it should be just these two who are now receiving such drastic treatment. It was they who, together with Trotsky, had been hot opponents of Stalin's Government since 1925. In July, 1926, they issued a declaration to the party in which they mercilessly criticised the situation in Soviet Russia. To all appearance, even now, eight years later, with the Five-year Plan completed, their criticism has not lost its actuality. Otherwise Stalin would not have worried about them especially as he had already degraded them in the eyes of the party and prevented them from holding any post of responsibility. It is of interest, therefore, to recall the main lines of their criticism. In their declaration of eight years ago they wrote:

The principal cause of the constantly growing crisis in the party is the alarming way in which bureaucracy has been growing since Lenin's death, and is still growing. The Central Committee possesses not only ideological means of influencing the party but also governmental and economic means. Comrades who are dissatisfied or in dissent are afraid to raise their voices in the party meetings. The masses only hear the speeches of the party officials, all of them from one and the same mould. Mutual solidarity and confidence are being weakened. All resolutions are being adopted with unfailing "unanimity."...

The bureaucratism comes from the fact that the advance guard of the working class is not prepared to recognise the policy of the Government as its own. It is clear that, in its composition and its style of living, the personnel of the administration is largely bourgeois and is turning away from the interests of the proletariat and the poor of the villages in order to serve the trader, the kulak, the new bourgeois, the intellectual in a good position. . . . . The party bureaucrat is living on a dangerous illusion. He says: "Our State is a workers' State; why then are people demanding increased influence over this State for the worker?" These people forget what Lenin wrote—that 'our administration has only been painted over a little; except for that it has remained a typical administration of the old sort."

"A PETTY BOURGEOIS STATE"

Zinovieff and his supporters went on to show the working of this bureaucratism in industry and agriculture, in town and country:

"The bureaucratic regime eats like rust into the life of every factory, every cell. If party members have in practice no right of criticism of their committees they are also unable to criticise their immediate superiors in the factory. The factory director who has assured himself of the support of the party thus protects himself against any sort of responsibility for his bad management. The building up of a Socialist society means in the first place control by the masses. So long as they are unable to come out openly against mess and muddle, so long as they are afraid that to do so will mean being turned out of the party and out of the factory as well, there can be no productivity of labour..... This is also the reason for the irresponsibility of the higher control. Circulars are continually being written against irresponsibility and luxury, but the masses are sceptical with regard to this paper warfare."

Salutzki, one of the men who have now been exiled, wrote indignantly at the time:

"Our leaders' policy is dangerous. In their pursuit of the development of the forces of production they are allowing private capitalistic forms to grow and thrive. They are building a petty bourgeois State and calling it Socialism. An enormous stratum of Government officials is bringing pressure on our party in Moscow. It is not we that are directing officialdom, but officialdom in association with the bourgeoisie that is determining our mentality.

It is perfectly true (declared Glebov-Avilov, who then was president of the Leningrad trade unions) that our factories are nationalised. But what are the relations between the factory and the worker? The forms of payment, the piece-work rates, the treatment of the workers by the management, the overtime—are all these elements of a Socialist factory?"

The line of thought of the Opposition at that time is clear. If all these abuses denounced by Zinovieff, Kameneff, and the others had disappeared in the years that have passed since, Stalin would not have worried any more about these critics.

MATCH FACTORY WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Protest Against Reduced Wage Returns Leads To Strike

COMMITTEE FORMED TO CONDUCT STRUGGLE

(From A Correspondent)

AMBERNATH, Jan. 20.

The workers of the Match Factory at Ambernath owned by the Western India Match Company, have been on strike since Tuesday last. At first workers of only one department went on strike, but the workers of other departments also joined them.

1,000 MEN IDLE.

Since Friday all the workers excepting those belonging to the "criminal tribes" and coming from the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Ambernath have downed tools, the number of strikers being about 1,000.

WAGE REDUCTION

The immediate cause of the strike is the imposition of new conditions of work and reduction of wages. The workers complain that their monthly earnings on an average come to Rs. 16 or thereabout, the minimum wages being Rs. 7 only, and that it is not possible for them to maintain themselves on these wages.

The workers on strike held their meeting on the 'maidan' near their chawls on Saturday morning, Mr. S. V. Parulekar of the Servants of India Society presiding. Several workers addressed the meeting and narrated their grievances. A strike Committee to conduct the strike and to get the workers' grievances redressed, was formed, and the following were among the main demands formulated at the meeting:—

WORKERS' DEMANDS

(1) That the old practice of paying the workers at their daily rate in case the machine goes out of order or the production is less than the usual quantity owing to no fault of the workers be restored.

(2) That the daily rates which prevailed in June 1934 be restored.

(3) That the piece rates which were in force in March 1934 be restored.

(4) That the rent of the Company's chawls be reduced by 30 per cent.

REDUCE WATER TAX

(5) That the water rates charged by the Company to their workers living in their chawls be reduced by 50 per cent, in view of the fact that the water tax has been reduced by Government by 50 per cent.

(6) That the old practice of paying his daily wages to a worker who has been unable to attend his work owing to illness or accidental injury, during the period of his absence, which has been stopped since 1st January 1935, be restored.

PUT THEM ON PERMANENT LIST

(7) That all the workers employed in the factory be regarded as permanent employees of the Company and as entitled to one month's notice (at present only about 200 workers out of the total are treated as permanent employees).

(8) That leave of absence should be granted to a worker producing a doctor's certificate as to his inability to work.

(9) That the old practice of utilizing the amount of fines for the benefit of workers disabled by accident, which was followed till 1st January 1935, be restored.

(10) That there should be no victimization on account of this strike.

INADEQUACY OF RELIEF

Sir Salarjang's Tenants' Open Appeal For Tax-Remission

"UTTER FAILURE OF CROPS"

Over 40 landholders, the tenants of Ali Janab Nawab Sir Salarjang, Bahadur, Jahagirdar of Kopbal District have addressed the following open appeal for remission of taxes due to failure of crops:—

"For the last 7 or 8 years, there are no sufficient and good crops owing to the scarcity of rain in our District. Inspite of this, we have been maintaining ourselves by drawing loans thereon and yet we have been paying land Revenue Assessments.

UTTER FAILURE OF CROPS

This year, owing to un-timely rain in the District, we have not at all cultivated the lands. So, there is no hope of getting the "Mungari" (Khareef) crop i. e. Jwary, Bazara, and etc., this year. Owing to such a state of affairs, we cannot get loans as none dares to advance loans. Fodder is no where available to feed the cattle.

As there are no crops to maintain us and as none is ready to engage us on hired labour and as there are no Funds to buy corn and fodder the villagers of some villages have renounced their long standing ancestral property i. e. homes and fields, once for all and have emigrated out of the District. More than half of the population of the District, have left their homes and the same fate awaits others also.

INADEQUATE RELIEF

Your Honour is going to invest Rs 20,000/- in a Road construction in the District. But, we venture to say that such a small amount, (in consideration of 250 villages) will be quite inadequate to meet the needs. The daily wages are from 2 annas to 3 annas for adults per head by which a man cannot maintain himself.

Even at such a critical juncture we have not received any order from your Honour in regard to the remission of the land Revenue assessment. We therefore, appeal to your Honour to kindly issue a "Firman" remitting the assessment in full.

THEIR PLIGHT IGNORED

Though, last year, inspite of your Honour's "Firman" of remitting 1/8th of the assessment, but to our misfortune, the Revenue Authorities recovered from us in full.

The Right Honourable Ali Janab Najum Saheb had toured our District a month back. He also turned deaf ear to our humble request. The Talukadar has not even received our petitions.

Hence our humble request through the Newspapers.

We earnestly hope that Your Honour will save us from our pitiable condition.

London To Have Finest Municipal Flats

L. C. C. Plans To Rehouse Slum-dwellers In Buildings That Will Be Last Word In Beauty And Convenience

Within a year, if all goes well, London will have the finest municipal flats in Europe.

The London County Council is being asked to approve plans, already passed by its Housing Committees, for huge new blocks of flats in Clapham and Poplar.

If the plans go through—and it seems certain that they will—the first lettings will be available twelve months from now.

When that happens families from London's most congested areas will be housed in buildings that are the last word in beuty and convenience, writes Dr. Betty Morgan in the "News Chronicle."

In Oban Street, Poplar, a block of flats five storeys high will run the entire length of the street.

SECOND TO NONE

For some years past social reformers in this country have pointed with envy to the municipal flats of Vienna, Berlin and Paris. Now, in a strenuous effort to cope with the terrific problem of slum clearance in London, the L. C. C. is to provide flts that are second to none.

The L. C. C. is at last breaking away from the pure Georgian tradition which seems to have governed municipal flat-building in London since the war.

These new blocks of flats are recognisably modern.

They have sun balconies, horizontal steel-framed windows running almost the length of a room, grass forecourts, or gardens, and plenty of space for children to play.

Special drying-rooms for clothes are provided on the top floors of some blocks. In others a wash-house on the same floor is provided for three or four families, each of whom is to have exclusive use of it on two fixed days a week.

The average English family does not care for too much communal life and, the L. C. C. architects, in planning these blocks of flats, have endeavoured to secure for each family the maximum amount of privacy.

In Paris and Vienna communal wash-houses and dining-rooms are often provided for the tenants of municipal flats. In London the tenant's flat will be his castle almost as much as if he were living in a detached house.

When the Conservatives had a majority on the L. C. C. in July, 1933 it was decided to rehouse 250,000 persons during a period of ten years. The new Labour L. C. C. has now determined to compress the bulk of its programme into three years.

Owing to the difficulty of securing suitable land for cottage estates within reasonable distance of the city centre, it is probable that the L. C. C. will concentrate upon the building of these magnificent blocks of flats as the main solution of its slum-clearance problem.

Mr. Lewis Silkin, chairman of the L. C. C. Housing Committee, gives it as his personal opinion that 90 per cent. of the slum population of London could be housed in municipal flats, and that only 10 per cent. need be provided for on cottage estates.

If other members of his committee share this view, it will mark a radical change in the L. C. C.'s housing policy. There will be no more Peacetrees.

Rents will be kept down to the lowest possible figure. The following typical rents for municipal flats have just been approved by the L. C. C.:

Flat	Per Week s. d.	s. d.
2-roomed	6	9—9 4
3-roomed	9	0—11 6
4-roomed	11	2—13 6
5-roomed	13	0

All these rents include rates and every flat has a kitchen bath and usual offices in addition to the rooms mentioned.

FINAL APPEAL TO MUNICIPAL VOTERS

(Continued from page 7.)

voters of Bombay who would vote for the Socialists in view of their work and programme.

"SPECIAL INTERESTS"

Mr. M. R. Masani in the course of his speech referred to the notification that appeared in the papers in which the Karnatak Sangh had asked the Karnataki voters of the 'D' Ward to vote solidly to a certain candidate because he would look after the special interests of the Karnatakis inside the Corporation. The speaker could not understand what the special interests of the Karnatakis inside the Corporation were. One could understand if one were to say that he would look after the interests of the working class or the middle class, but there were no special interests of any particular community. And the appeal, in the opinion of the speaker, was an insult to the patriotism of the Karnatakis. They had always stood by the Congress. They had held nationalism above communalism or provincialism, and to ask them to vote to a certain person because he would look after the special interests of the Karnatakis would be nothing less than an insult offered to the Karnatakis as a whole.

Referring to the manifesto of some of the Labour candidates in which it had been stated that they were the sole representatives of the working Class, the speaker admitted that the labour candidates did represent a certain section of the Labour workers. The speaker claimed that if there could be one political party which represented the Working Class in the city, it was the Congress Socialist and he gave a list of Congress Socialists who were prominantly connected with several of the labour unions in the city.

Continuing, he said that the Socialists aimed at the Corporation having its own elected Municipal Commissioner. Till now the Municipal Commissioner, who held practically all power was completely in the hands of the Government. Practically every Municipal Commissioner who had been appointed belonged to that heaven-born service, the Indian Civil Service. The Socialists stood or fell with the programme that they had published, and he appealed to the voters to support the Congress Socialists.

RISE ABOVE COMMUNALISM

Mr. J. C. Maitra said that the Congress Socialists aimed at bringing about adult franchise. Now there was the ten-rupees franchise, which enabled only a few to vote. Most of the sitting members, due to the above fact made the Wards several pocket boroughs for themselves. The Socialists also aimed at improving the condition of the city. Referring to the Bengal election during the time of the late C. R. Das, where his own brother was defeated by an unknown Congress worker who had served and suffered for the Congress, the speaker appealed to the Voters to be above communalism and even relationship while voting.

Mr. D. L. Pathak, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, also spoke in support of the Congress Socialists.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, in the course of his speech, said that the votes should be made use of for the good of the society, and should not be unnecessarily wasted without anybody benefiting out of it. The very spirit of voting would vanish if people began voting on communal lines. Votes were not meant to enhance individual prestige and honour, but for bringing good to the society at large; and it was the duty of the voters to find as to which of the candidates would look after the interests of the citizens. Referring to the Socialist Party, he said that it was the only party which had come forward with a Municipal programme. He appealed to the voters to solidly support the Congress Socialists.

COLD WAVE HAVOC IN SIND

Vegetable Crops To Extent Of Rs. 4 Lakhs Damaged

HYDERABAD (Sind), By Mail.

Sind will have no mangoes this year, and, that is due to the cold wave.

According to estimates available now the mango and vegetable crops in Sind have been damaged to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs.

While many casualties among cattle on account of the cold have been reported news has been received that a Punjabi Muslim travelling by the Karachi-Lahore mail, who got down at the Pad Idan Railway station at night to warm himself with some tea, never got back to his train. With limbs benumbed on account of the intense cold he met with instantaneous death.—A. P.

Ahmedabad's Tribute To Acharya Gidwani

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 20.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held last evening, with Mr. Balvantrai Thakore, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in the chair, a resolution was passed mourning the death of Acharya Gidwani, who as the Principal of the Gujarat Vidyapith, 'advanced the cause of national education in Gujarat'. A resolution to raise a suitable memorial to perpetuate his memory was also passed.—A.P.

TURKISH WOMEN GET EQUAL RIGHTS

At Least One Feminine Member Of Cabinet Possible

By the unanimous vote of the Grand Assembly, articles ten and eleven of the Turkish Constitution have been modified in order to permit women to vote in legislative elections, after attaining the age of 23 and to become deputies at the age of 21, writes the Istambul Correspondent of the "Montreal Gazette". Previously only men over 18 possessed the right to vote, but with the extension of the privilege to women, the age was raised for men also. In thus acquitting complete civil equality with men, Turkish women have accomplished a remarkable step not only in Turkish but also in Asiatic evolution. Not that it was unexpected as a whole the democratic progressive policy pursued the last eleven years in new Turkey under Kemal's leadership pointed in this direction.

In that short space of time from being man's plaything screened from public gaze by latticed windows and heavy veils, the Turkish woman has become an active, intelligent member of the community and has taken an increasing share in the nation's work. To-day, schools and universities are full of girls eager to learn: banks and commercial offices employ a large number of women doing skilled and unskilled work and in each they are more and more entering the liberal professions. Already Turkey boasts women judges.

A NATURAL STEP FORWARD

Since 1930 women have voted and have been candidates in municipal elections: some have become mayoresses and municipal counsellors performing these functions no less intelligently than men and some people hold certainly more conscientiously. The attainment of full civil rights is a natural step in their emancipation and, at the same time, recognition of the worthy manner in which they have carried through the new functions allotted to them under the republic.

What result is women's suffrage likely to have on the political life of Turkey? Probably very little inasmuch as there is small likelihood that Turkey will abandon the one-party system. An experiment in party government as understood in Western countries were tried four years ago when Fethi, now Ambassador at London was recalled from Paris to initiate a new Liberal party to oppose the Reupblican People's Party at the polls, but it was quickly found that the country was not ripe for the expression of individual political views and ended in ignominous dissolution of the Liberal Party after three months' existence and Fethi's temporary retirement from political life. Since then only the Republican People's Party has been permitted to exist and it is this party which controls the whole political and economic life of Turkey.

WOMEN VS. MEN

In the present National Assembly there are half-a-dozen so-called independent members, but they are there on suffrance, owing election directly to the support of the People's Party. When, therefore, the next elections take place in January or February, women who offer themselves as candidates will do so as members of that party or with that party's consent. The only change that may be seen then may be that two or more candidates will be permitted to stand for each seat. People may thus be given the opportunity of voting for a woman in preference to a man, thus lending certain colour to the polls which was previously lacking.

It is risky to try to foretell the future particularly in Turkey, but there seems a strong possibility that during the life of the coming legislature at least one woman will achieve cabinet rank.

A group photograph taken on the occasion of the Instituto Luso-Indiano New Year dance.

DRIVE AGAINST INDEBTEDNESS

Punjab Congress Socialists To Agitate For Liquidation Of Rural Debts

AFFILIATION TO ALL-INDIA PARTY

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A special meeting of the Working Committee of the Punjab Congress Socialist Party was held yesterday in Bradnaugh Hall, Lahore, Comrade Ahmad Din presiding. Among those who attended the meeting were Prof. Brij Narain, Comrade Ramchandra, Lala Feroze Chand, Mr. Bikramajitsingh, Mr. Gurdit Singh, Mr. Tika Ram Sukhan and Mr. Mubarak Sagar. The Committee sat for three hours and took a number of decisions.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

It was proposed that the Provincial Socialist Conference should be held in Lahore in the middle of May 1935 and not in the month of March as arranged previously. The Congress Socialist Party, Lahore was to be asked to form a Reception Committee for the same.

A deputation, it was decided, should tour the whole province with a view to organising branches of the party and propagating socialist ideas and the programme of the party.

To carry on Socialist educative propaganda, a Literature Committee was formed. This Committee will issue posters, leaflets etc., dealing with current and scientific problems from the Socialist point of view.

The Indebtedness Relief Bill was condemned as onesided and too halting.

INTOLERABLE BURDEN

It was felt that in the present financial crisis debts were an intolerable burden on the masses. It was said that the ordinary peasant was not much benefited by the Bill and, further, some of the clauses were definitely injurious to the interests of the poorer classes. Therefore it was decided, nothing but total liquidation of the debt would improve the condition of the debt-ridden masses. A Committee was formed to organise and agitate for the achievement of this object.

AFFILIATION TO A.I. PARTY

It was decided that the party be affiliated to the All-India Congress Socialist Party and Lala Feroze Chand was recommended to be nominated for the vacant seat in the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party.—A.P.

Will Bombay Wipe Off Its Disgrace?

"80 P. C. Of Masses Living Like Sheep"

Appeal To Voters To Return Men Who Would Give All Civic Amenities To Poor And Rich Alike

"The Municipality is dominated by capitalists and vested interests, who use power for their own interests. It is allowed to go on misgoverned year after year. If the voters of Bombay want to see a rare reform carried out, in the government of the city, that the workers and poorer middle classes are given some genuine representation, voters can do no better than giving their full support to these three comrades."

Thus observed Mr. B. G. Horniman, presiding over a meeting held on Chowpatti Sands, on Sunday evening, to support the candidatures of Srimati Maniben Kara and Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar and V. B. Karnik from 'B', 'D' and 'F' Wards respectively, to the ensuing city municipal elections.

Mr. Horniman said that the names of the candidates, to support whom the meeting was being held were too well known to the public to require any comment from him.

Continuing, the speaker said that by a capitalist-ridden body as the Corporation was, no relief was being given to the suffering masses, about 80 per cent of whom were living like sheep. He deplored the indifference of the workers, and the lower middle class, towards all this.

The Corporation wanted a new blood, not a blood of vested interests, but a blood of the toiling masses. The funds should be utilised for the poor who were living in the chawls, and in dirt, whose very life was a disgrace to the city. The men and women returned to the Municipality should be those who would provide the masses with free primary education for their children, who would see that the poor and the middle class localities were kept as decent as the surroundings of the Malabar Hill, where millionaires lived, who gave the same amenities to the man in the street as to one who rode on a motor car—in short, only those who would stop the mismanagement going on under the aegis of the present corporators.

An enormous amount of money was being spent on the maintenance of roads on which vehicles run, but never on the good upkeep of the foot-paths, with the result that when a man walked on the main road, he was knocked down by a lorry or a car, and the accident was attributed to the foolishness of the pedestrian.

DISGRACE TO BOMBAY.

The fact that primary education was not universal was a disgrace to the city. Any city in the Western world, not equal to the size of Bombay, but even smaller, had schools beautifully housed.

Continuing, the speaker said, that year after year the shareholders of the Tramway Company were swallowing monstrous dividends. Even London, which was least Communistic, not even a home of second-rate Socialism took care to see that public funds were not pocketed by private individuals.

Speaking about the rival candidates who were contesting, Mr. Horniman said that the B.P.C.C. deliberately avoided setting up candidates on their party ticket. That the voters should be asked to support a candidate simply because he had been to jail was simply preposterous. The dividing up of Congressmen into those who went to jail and those who did not was simply absurd.

WHOM TO VOTE FOR

Continuing, the speaker said, that the chief consideration of the voters should be to vote for those whom they could trust absolutely to stand by the workers and rate payers, scrutinize every item of expenditure and see that they were for the benefit of the people.

In conclusion, Mr. Horniman exhorted the audience to give their full support to Srimati Maniben Kara and Messrs. Nimbker and Karnik, who were championing the cause of the workers and the lower middle class, and who had as much public service and sacrifice behind them as anybody else, if that were the criterion, and thereby make a small beginning in the process of purging the city Municipality of its dross

BEWARE OF "VILE PROPAGANDA"

Srimati Maniben Kara, who addressed the gathering next, warned the public not to be misled by the vile propaganda made by the rival candidates. She made it clear that they were going to the Corporation in the name of workers and masses. Under the capitalist system, she felt democracy was a humbug. In making a fervent appeal to the voters to give them their full support, she said that a poor party like theirs could not afford to supply conveyances for voters.

Mr. Karnik said that they carried on struggle for National independence on the basis of class struggle. He felt that filling in jails would not bring independence to a nation.

Mr. Nambiar said that the mismanagement of the city affairs was complained against, not only by labour leaders, but even by outsiders like Mr. Horniman, who was a corporator for sometime. Concluding, he appealed to the voters to support the candidates, who were standing on a workers' programme.

Group photo taken on the occasion of the Social gathering of the Vile Parle Industrial School for Women conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay.

LONDON TOPICS

(Continued from page 6)

cedented heights. This, however, does not indicate immense masses of spare wealth required by British citizens to invest it in a rush in Government stocks for safety's sake, nor is it accompanied by any failure in the industrial stock market. By drastic measures and a system of protective tariffs, subsidies and restricted quotas against foreign imports many British industrial stocks are rising in value and are considered good investments. However, the situation on the Continent has become a very delicate matter. Though the Bank of France possesses a fabulous amount of gold, people shake their heads thinking that all this gold might melt away in less than six months' time if there was another war between France and Germany. Many British investors who had invested in Continental loans in Austria, Yugoslavia or Greece prefer to bring back their moneys to England. Many European countries are at the same time trying to prevent their citizens from investing their moneys abroad. But necessity is always the mother of invention and financiers adopt several methods to keep their moneys abroad. It is for such reasons that in the New Year Britain enjoys a double prosperity; namely, a rise in the value of, and in the demand for, industrial shares and a greater demand for British Government Stocks, known as the old gilt-edged stocks. With the shifting of the pound from the Gold Standard and by offering various facilities of cheaper travel, Great Britain is now able to secure several million pounds from tourist traffic.

MacDonald's Politics

This week the Government's Agricultural Department has tried to come out with a new experiment. The agricultural products are artificially kept at a fixed price to save the food growers from foreign competition. However, an article of daily food like potato being put on at a protective price goes beyond the reach of unemployed workers to purchase it. The Minister for Agriculture has put forward an experimental scheme at Bishop Auckland by which the unemployed by obtaining a special voucher at the Labour Exchange will be entitled to buy a certain quantity of potatoes at half the price.

In the meanwhile, whether by accident or design, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has sent a message to the Conservative Association of Edinborough students condemning party politics, recommending a continuance of mixed politics and claiming that socialism only meant progressiveness and that his National Government was adopting many more socialist measures than the Socialist Party. This speech coincides with the potato experiment of his Government and the anti-MacDonaldites in the Tory Press and parliamentary leaders are preparing to carry on a big campaign against it. It looks ridiculous at present but it may be possible that on the re-opening of Parliament the half-priced potatoes may take an equally important position with the Indian constitutional reforms in the eyes of Tory diehards whose chief object is to attack Ramsay MacDonald and Stanley Baldwin, whenever an occasion presents itself.

Tshekedi Khama's Petition

Although Lord Beaverbrook's two daily newspapers, the "Daily Express" and the "Evening Standard," are up against Tshekedi Khama's petition against any future incorporation of the Bechuanaland Protectorate in the Union of South Africa, intelligent opinion in the country raises a more fundamental question than any raised in the petition. The "Manchester Guardian" frankly admits that it is a document notable alike for its moderation of statement and for its firm insistence on the responsibility of the British Parliament and people for the welfare of the protectorate tribes. It is asked by what right could Great Britain transfer this territory, which is not British territory, to another Government? It is also pointed out that Tshekedi's petition raises another constitutional question. The South African Act that set up the Union lays down strict conditions on which transfer of the protectorates should be made if it should ever come to be made. Both the Selbourne Committee here and Tshekedi Khama's petition take the view that the recent Status Act of South Africa nullifies these conditions, and some constitutional lawyers. It is understood, are of the same opinion.

DEATH STALKS IN SIND

Harrowing Tales Of Losses Of Human Lives

COLD AND FROST HAVOC

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 19.

One of the severest spells of cold ever experienced by Karachi City and the province of Sind continues to persist since the last few days causing severe damage to crops, orchards, plantations and in some cases being responsible for loss of life and cattle.

The middle belt area with Naushahro Feroz as its centre is experiencing bitter spell of cold. Minimum temperature in this part of the province has gone down to 25F.

In Baluchistan there has been heavy snowfall and bitter cold which was responsible for the cancellation of the running of trains for two days on the Quetta-Nushki line.

Winter crops all over Sind are reported to have suffered heavily. At the Government Agricultural research station at Sakrand both the valuable Egyptian cotton crop, which was approaching the picking stage and the tobacco crop have been completely destroyed and crops of tomatoes, potatoes, banaras, etc., have withered away totally. Mango trees and crops all over Hyderabad district have suffered considerably, losses being estimated at lakhs of rupees.

In Sukkur district both sugarcane and potato crop have been damaged badly by frost. Wheat crop has suffered in the northern portion of Nawabshah district.

TOLL OF HUMAN LIVES

Cold has also taken toll of human life. Pneumonia continues to add half a dozen deaths daily specially among infants in Karachi City since the cold wave has started.

One bullock cart driver in Larkana district who slept away in a moving cart at night was found frozen to death next morning.

One aged Hindu priest collapsed fatally on account of cold.

At several places in the province, water kept overnight in earthenpots was found frozen next morning.

FATE OF GUARD

One senior Parsi guard Mr. K. Dinshaw Billia in charge of Lahore Mail train failed to grip the handle of the compartment at Drigh Road station this morning, due to cold, and slipped below the moving train. He died later on in the Hospital.

NARIMAN'S APPEAL TO RATE-PAYERS

(Continued from page 7).

to the voters to rise above petty considerations of caste and community and vote intelligently for the best candidates of their choice. Nobody must forget that success of Congressmen is the success of the Congress.

TO KARNATAKA VOTERS

Vote Solid For Congress

Messrs. H. B. Gumaste and R. A. Jahagirdar have issued the following appeal to the Karnataki residents in the City:—

The city is abuzz with the talk of coming Municipal elections. It is necessary for us to see that we exercise our franchise in the right manner.

We understand that there are about fifty thousand Karnataka residents in Bombay with half a dozen Associations, if not more. Not less than eight thousand might be voters. Now it is a question as to whom these votes should go.

In common with other civic interests Karnataka residents in Bombay should see that they have more facilities. Kannara schools and libraries in their midst if their solidarity is to increase. This can be done only by such Corporators as are believers in the linguistic principle and who do justice to all. Of all others, Congressmen alone are pledged to the linguistic principle and it is but proper that we should support them alone.

Another important consideration in supporting the Congressmen is that Karnataka has always been and is solid for the Congress and we all come from Karnataka. It is but proper that we stand by the Congress and Congressmen.

There is still one more reason why we should support Congressmen and that is because when the recent appeal was made by Karnataka leaders for Kanara Peasants' Relief the B. P. C. C. has come forward and lent its full support to the cause and helped it materially.

Moreover, Congress alone is in a position to send a solid group who will be able to stand together in what it undertakes.

Taking all these into consideration, we earnestly request all our Karnataka voters in Bombay to support staunch Congressmen in the coming Municipal election.

WHY CITIZENS SHOULD VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN!

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha writes:—

Though it is a deplorable fact that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have not put forward Congress candidates for the ensuing Municipal elections for the City of Bombay and passed merely a recommendatory resolution for supporting Congressmen, I believe that the public of Bombay owe a duty to themselves and to the Congress to return all the candidates who are Congressmen both in word and deed and who have sacrificed for the cause of our Motherland by being faithful devotees to the premier institution which represents all interests, classes and masses alike.

My reasons for returning tried Congressmen to the Corporation resolve themselves into one veritable statement, namely, whether the public of Bombay want self-sacrificing public-spirited representatives in the Corporation or whether they want self-seekers and job-hunters. Every tried Congressman or Congresswoman who has offered herself or himself for a seat in the Corporation is, I dare say an humble servant of the city, knows the real needs and wants of the city, and offers to go in the Corporation in a real spirit of self-sacrifice and service alone.

The history of the Corporation is before us. The history of the achievements of the late Vithalbhai, Nariman & Co., as also of Mody, Sethna and Co. is before the public.

It behoves the city of Bombay whose every house was practically a Congress House to return all the tried Congressmen to the Corporation.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani's Appeal

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani who is contesting the Municipal Elections from the "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward has issued the following appeal to the voters of that Ward to vote for him as he is a staunch Nationalist and a Congressman and further "because Shamdasani stands for

1. A reputed specialist in finance.
2. An indefatigable public worker.
3. A fearless fighter for people's causes.
4. A tireless exposer of public evils.
5. A recognized champion of sound finance.

And because an expert is required for improving the Municipal finances which have altogether worsened during retiring councillors 3 years' term.

Expenditure exceeded income by Rs. 88 lakhs.

General tax increased by Rs. 11 lakhs.

Surpluses raised by Rs. 77 lakhs.

Corporation living upon its own fat.

Health and education on starvation rations.

Can you shut your eyes to these alarming results?

Awake, arise or be for ever fallen."

Mr. Babrekar's Appeal To "D" Ward Voters

Mr. D. S. Babrekar in his manifesto to the voters of "D" Ward says:—

I am standing as a candidate from 'D' Ward at the ensuing general election.

I am a staunch Congressman and have done my bit in the cause of the nation. Since I came out of jail in 1933, I have taken part in all the constructive activities of the Congress. I am a member of the B.P.C.C. and was the Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Congress held in this city last year.

I am a sitting member of the Corporation and have been taking keen interest in its work.

I am a past working member of the Aryan Education Society and one of the secretaries of the Council of Management of the said institution for the last ten years.

I have been a member of Swastik League from its very start and have never lost any opportunity of serving the citizens through that institution.

My Symbol is Scales.

I hope the voters of 'D' Ward will not forget me and will contribute their quota for me when they go to vote on 22nd January 1935.

NAGINDAS MASTER'S APPEAL

In the course of an appeal to the voters of the "D" (Girgaum) Ward, on the eve of the polling for the Municipal elections, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, says:—

"On the eve of the election of your representatives on the Municipal Corporation from this Ward, I appeal to you to support my candidature. In terms of the B. P. C. C.'s resolution, you have been asked to support only such candidates as have suffered and sacrificed for the country. My services as a congressman are well-known to you and I have every hope that you will extend to me that support which will enable me to serve the City through the Municipal Corporation."

PLAN TO PROVIDE MORE ELECTRICITY

Demand To Be Made For Dam Construction For Water Storage

MADRAS, January 19.

At the meeting of the next Legislative Council, the Law Member will move a token motion for providing a sum of rupees for the construction of a dam across the Mukurti river in the Nilgiris for providing additional storage of water for the Pykhara Hydro-electric scheme. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs 21,25,000.

PROFITABLE SCHEME

The first stage of the construction programme is to store 500 million cubic feet of water. This work will be completed at a cost of Rs. 16,00,000. The water will be drawn from the reservoir by means of gates at the left bank. As soon as the reservoir is completed the minimum continuous generation of electricity from Pykhara will be increased by at least 12,50,000 units annually representing a gross revenue of Rs. 4,00,000. The operation and maintenance expenses on the dam will be negligible. Taking interest into account it is estimated that the total charges will be less than Rs. 12,500. It is expected that the scheme will be remunerative and that it will give a net revenue of Rs. 75 lakhs.

RESEARCH SUB-STATION

The Minister for Public Works will move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 38,600 for opening a research sub-station for conducting agricultural research and for acquiring lands for experimental work on a fruit farm.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has made a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for carrying on the research spread over a period of 5 years. There is already a research station at Anakapelle. It is proposed to have a sub-station for carrying on research work and for that purpose to acquire lands at Gudiyattam, in the North Arcot District. A sum of Rs. 24,100 was provided for the acquisition of lands in the budget estimate for 1933-34. The Government will receive rental of Rs. 11,500 from the Imperial Council.

It is proposed by the Government to acquire at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,300 about 4.965 acres of land in Rajampet Taluk in Cuddappah district for carrying on experimental work on a fruit farm. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 66,064 for five years for conducting the experiment.

WORKERS' FAMILY BUDGET

The Home Member will move a token demand for granting a sum to investigate the family budget of industrial workers in the City in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture

It is proposed to employ an experienced statistician for this purpose.—United Press.

Indore High Court Judge Dead

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 19.

The death occurred this morning, at his Indore residence, of Mr. M. K. Wagle, a former Judge of the Indore High Court.

Joining the Holkar State Service some years ago, as Legal Remembrancer, Mr. Wagle, in a brief space of time, rose to be a Judge of the High Court, which position he held with distinction and rare independence, till 1932 when he retired.

Mr. Wagle was in a comatose state for some days past and expired this morning leaving behind three sons and a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED GAMBLING

BARODA, January 20.

The Baroda Police, with the aid of City Fozdar Mr. Nanalal Dave, Police Naibsuba Mr. Khan, and others arrested three persons near Mandvi for keeping a gambling den and playing bets. Slips were found with an amount of Rs. 995-3-0. They were released on bail.—United Press.

Lady Rosemary Jeffreys, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. A. G. O Mayne, Captain and Mrs. G. H. B. Wood, Captain R. G. M. King and Mr. G. H. Carr arrived at Government House, on Sunday.

Echo Of Irish Rising Of 1916

Sinn Feiner's Last Letter Written Before Execution Returned To De Valera

When going through old papers at Christmas Captain A. Popkess Chief Constable of Nottingham, discovered the last letter of a Sinn Feiner written before his execution for his share in the 1916 rising, and he sent it to Mr. De Valera, writes the Nottingham correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Captain Popkess wrote, "During the post-war troubled times in Ireland I was there with my regiment. One of the most repugnant duties of the soldier is the carrying out of raids upon civilian households. During one of these I came across the last letter of a patriot written before his execution.. To-day, in going through an old box, I discovered it. This is the season of peace and goodwill, and I return Henston's letter in that spirit for disposal as you may think fit. May I also hope that this action may help to promote a better feeling between races who, though secretly admiring each other, have tragically misunderstood each other for so long?"

De Valera replied thanking Captain Popkess and said he would endeavour to trace Mr. Walsh, to whom the letter was addressed. He added.

"I, too, look forward to the establishment of relations of cordial friendship between our two peoples, and I am glad to have evidence that there are Englishmen of the same mind."

THE LETTER.

The condemned man's letter read:

Kilmainham Prison, Sunday, May 7, 1916.

Dear Mr. Walsh.—Before this note reaches you I shall have said farewell to this vale of tears and have departed for what I trust will be a much better world than this.

I take this last opportunity of thanking you and all my railway friends for their kindness over the past ytar. I ask you all to forgive me any offences which I may have committed against you. Whatever I have done I have done it as a soldier of Ireland in what I believed to be my country's best interests. I thank God I have no vain regrets. After all it is better to be a corpse than a coward. Won't you see that my mother gets all the assistance you can get her and refund her the money from the superannuation fund? She will badly need it all.—Gratefully yours,

H. J. HENSTON.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Is Sarda Act "Ultra Vires?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of the several resolutions passed by the District Sanatanists Conference held at Tanjore on the 2nd instant, one was about the Sarda Act, holding it "ultra vires" under the provisions of Sec. XII of the East India Company Act of 1797, George III, Chap. 142. Being still unrepealed the section continues in force and preserves in unequivocal terms, the right of Hindu and Mahomedan parents and guardians to marry their children at whatever age, they like according to the usages of their religion, without any restriction by the State. The section referred to is unrepealable by any Act of the Indian Legislature.

As many are not likely to know the provisions of the Section referred to, I give below the same verbatim:

Charters and Statutes relating to the East India Company. George III. Chap. CXLII. of 20-7-1797. Section XII. (Page 384).

"And, in order that due regard may be had to the Civil and Religious Usages of the Natives; be it enacted, that the rights and authorities of Fathers of Families and Masters of Families, according as the same may be exercised by the *Gentu or Mahomedan Law, shall be preserved to them within their families respectively, nor shall the same be violated or interrupted by any of the proceedings of the said Courts; nor shall any Act done in consequence of the Rule or Law of Cast so far as respects the Members of the same family only, be deemed a crime, although the same may not be justifiable by the Laws of England."

*Gentu—Hindu (Webster's Dictionary).—Yours, etc.,

GOVINDASS CHATHURBHUJADASS.

Breach Of Pledges

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Cowasji Jehangir is reported to have made the following observations in the course of his speech on the J. P. C. Report at the National Liberal Federation at Poona the other day:—

"When a Government officer in the old days gave his word, it was as good as a bond, signed, sealed and delivered. He gained the confidence of the people and remained here for centuries. To-day the solemn pledge of Parliament is being set aside like a scrap of paper. . . . It is only justice and "the keeping of pledges," which will maintain the connection between England and India."

Now mark what the same Sir Cowasji Jehangir, as Chairman of the Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Committee in 1931, said in his Report:—

"We consider that all assurances and pledges, whatever their form, "cannot escape being effected, modified or even withdrawn" owing to a change in the circumstances prevailing at the time they were given."

The portions quoted in both the statements have been made by me. I leave your numerous readers to draw their own inferences from the two statements quoted.

However, before I proceed any further, I should like to make it clear that I am not at all concerned with the J.P.C. Report or Sir Cowasji Jehangir's opinion thereon, for the simple reason that the subject is beyond my ken and hence am not qualified to express any opinion on it. All I wish to do here is to show in bold relief what somersaults our "statesmen" and politicians are capable of. The charge of breach of pledges against the Government comes with ill-grace from a man like Sir Cowasji of all people, who not long ago recommended and justified such a step.—Yours, etc.,

PERTINAX.

Mr. Ramchandra Iyer's Candidature

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The anxiety which Sjt. Ramachandra Iyer has shown to get himself certified as a Congressman, now that the Congress has once again become a safe institution, amusing as it is, clearly demonstrated that, whatever the Government might say, the Congress still retains the central place in the heart of the people. Whether his letter to Sjt. Patil and the latter's reply succeed in showing to the voters that he is one of those who come within the purview of the B.P.C.C. resolution is quite another thing.

It is necessary to make it clear what that resolution means. The resolution recommends to the voters to support those Congressmen who have "rendered services and made sacrifices in the cause of the country." The resolution thus does not ask the voters to extend their support to an ordinary Congress member—for, anyone can become one on payment of four annas—but only to those who fall within the above description. Does Sjt. Iyer claim to be a Congressman as defined in the said B.P.C.C. resolution? If he were, there would have been no need to get himself certified as a Congressman. It would have been better by far had he observed a discreet silence, but now that he has chosen to adopt a means by which some voters might easily get misled, I might mention that in my mind Sjt. Iyer's name is associated with that fiasco of the intended meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to protest against the repressive ordinances. His share in the affair did no credit, much less rendered service, either to the Congress or to himself. In conclusion let me wish Sjt. Iyer every success but let us not sail under false colours.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Municipal Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed a pity that Mr. Ramachandra Iyer has at last found it necessary to seek a "chit" from the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. to certify that he is a Congressman. The most comic part of the whole correspondence which has been published in your issue of Saturday is that, while Mr. Patil agrees that he knew Mr. Iyer to be a member of the Indian National Congress, and that he has "used" him and his influence for the collection of some funds for the Congress, he very shrewdly leaves it to the public to judge as to whether or not these alone constitute the requisite qualification within the meaning of the B.P.C.C. Council's resolution, for Mr. Iyer to style himself a Congress candidate for the purposes of the ensuing municipal elections and I am glad that Mr. Patil left it at that in the interests and fair name of the B.P.C.C. itself.

There is nothing remarkable in an Indian enrolling himself as a member of the Indian National Congress and contributing some money towards its funds, but to say that this is sufficient justification to style oneself as a Congress candidate is, to say the least of it, utterly preposterous, and I feel confident that such people do not definitely come within the meaning of the B.P.C.C. resolution, in so far as it applies to only such Congressmen as have rendered services and made sacrifices for the Congress cause as has been further elucidated by the B.P.C.C. Secretary himself.

The South Indian voters whose franchise Mr. Iyer seeks are intelligent enough to distinguish Congressmen from Congressmen and to exercise their votes in the most intelligent manner possible. South Indian voters are determined to prove once more that their Nationalism is not skin-deep as some people have been led to imagine, by plumping their votes solidly in favour of Messrs. Purshottam Tricamdas and J. C. Maitra, whose services and sacrifices in the country's struggle for freedom are beyond dispute.—Yours, etc.,

C. K. SUBRAMANIAM.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi's Candidature

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—That ever-growing and flourishing institution in the heart of Bombay city the Swadeshi Market owes its existence to the sweet labour of Smt. Lilavati Munshi. She spared no pain for the sake of Swadeshi. Her dauntless efforts to remove all the complaints of merchants dealing in Swadeshi need no mentioning. Bombay, especially C-Ward knows Smt. Lilavati Munshi since the years of Swadeshi movement.

It is befitting that her services rendered even at the cost of self-interest, time and money are much more solid to the public of Bombay than those of many others.

What is to be done in the Corporation? It is a sacred duty of each and every voter", to understand this thing, before they go to vote for any body.

My humble request to the advanced and civilized citizens of Bombay, therefore, is this. Please cast a glance at the unselfish services of Smt. Lilavati Munshi and rest assured that she will surely serve you all in solid action and practical ways by going into the Corporation.

Please consider many times before you vote for others.

Your vote for Smt. Lilavati Munshi will pay you, your citizenship and its rights at every moment.—Yours, etc.,

L. L. M

Vote For Meherali

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I appeal to the voters of the C (Bhuleshwar) Ward, the stronghold of Congress-minded men and women, to see that Syt. Yusuf Meherali is elected in the ensuing municipal elections.

Personally, I favour the idea of the Provincial Congress Committee setting up its own candidates for a majority of the seats from all wards and I was certain a strong Congress Municipal party formed on a popular programme should achieve striking success in election and prove itself an instrument of unprecedented service to the citizens in many fields. As things stand, however, the only alternative before the voters is to vote exclusively for Congress men and Congress women who have given trustworthy proofs of their capacity to serve and sacrifice in the cause of the country.

I particularly commend the name of Syt. Meherali, one of the staunchest Congressmen who has devoted himself to public service to the exclusion of all other interests. Every one knows how completely free he is from any bias communal or sectarian. It is upto the voters of C Ward to wholeheartedly support a public worker of such outstanding record.

I trust voters of all communities will cast a substantial number of their votes in favour of Syt. Meherali.

Mr. Meherali's symbol is Watch.—Yours, etc.,

UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT.

F Ward Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. K. S. R Iyer's application to the B.P.C.C. for a certificate and the latter's reply, published in to-day's press, make very comical reading. That a certificate of this nature was necessitated is proof of the growing support for the two Congress Socialist candidates from the South Indian voters. To those who are in active touch with local politics it is not difficult to see through this eleventh-hour attempt at influencing a small section of the South Indian voters, whose sentiments it seeks to exploit.

Whether or not the gentleman from the South is a four-anna members of the Indian National Congress—not a very difficult task,—is not the matter in dispute.

The B.P.C.C. in its recent communique has given clear directions that in the forthcoming Municipal elections preference is always to be given to those Congressmen who have undergone imprisonment in the cause of the nation. If this criterion is borne in mind, the choice no doubt falls on the two Congress Socialist candidates, whose record of service is well-known. This is the first time in India that an ambitious programme of municipal Socialism is sought to be introduced in a premier municipality and it behoves every intelligent voter to support it in the interest of the underdog, whose welfare the Socialist Party stands to foster. Let every South Indian vote represent civic franchise intelligently wielded.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Inter Arts English Texts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request you to allow me to answer a few points raised by Prof. P. M. Shrinivasachari in his "Reply" to my letter on the above subject that appeared in your columns recently?

The learned professor has made out an elaborate song on the value of history, on the aims of university education, on the essential qualifications of professors of English and other things which are not exactly relevant to the three issues I had raised in my letter. He has appealed to Caesar to back up his arguments; to Caesar, then, let him go. But in his anxiety to score a point, he should not have quoted authorities with "arriere pensee." For arguments' sake I could quote the wit who said that in history everything is false except names and dates, whereas in fiction everything is true except names and dates; and has not Shakespeare himself said that history is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury signifying nothing? History, says the learned professor, "develops imagination, memory, reasoning and judgment to a far greater degree than any other type of literature." Apparently, should the learned professor by any chance become the dictator of the university, he would scrap away drama, poetry and all and prescribe a rigorous and intensive study of History alone!

The learned professor quotes Ruskin approvingly and seems to opine that in reading it is quality rather than quantity that matters. But later he remarks that 500 pages are not too much to be studied in detail in one year! Raiding on Arithmetic he proves that 500 pages work out at less than two pages per day. But then, the Colleges have only about 150 working days and 'prose' gets only about 60 periods during the whole year.

The learned professor seems to be bent upon proving that he has not read "Art of Reading" on which, however, he pronounces several pontifical judgments. He speaks about the necessity of the annotation questions without which (it seems) we cannot test whether or not a candidate has studied the prescribed texts. I shall quote "Q" himself: "While literature deals with "What is" rather than "What Knows," Examinations by their very nature test mere knowledge rather than anything else; that in the hands of a second-rate examiner they tend to test knowledge alone, or what passes for knowledge. . ." Later in the lecture, "Q" asks all would-be examiners: "Can you examiners examine, or can you not, on Literature in what you call its own and proper category of "What is?" And he supplies the answer: "Yes, we ought; yes, we can; and yes, we will." Annotating stray words and allusions culled from shady corners of the texts can never take one nearer an apprehension of "What is," and "Q" is emphatically against such a futile method of testing the candidate's appreciation of the books. But the learned professor of Logic recks not—he has delivered his message, and it is enough.

The learned professor, again, quotes Jesperson to support his contention that the detailed texts have to be read so often that the students know the whole thing almost or entirely by heart. That is possible if the bulk were much less; but I think few students, barring a few geniuses (like the learned professor presumably), would be equal to the task of memorising 500 pages within one year. My whole complaint was that a premium had been placed on sheer bulk that made any honest study of the books impossible.

The learned professor grows eloquent over the merits of the two books prescribed; I did not deny that "Q" and Trevelyan are great masters of prose. (In his zeal the learned professor seems to have had no time even to read my original letter carefully). But "Q" himself remarks in "Art of Reading": "the first business of a learner of literature is to get complete hold of some undeniable masterpieces and incorporate it, incarnate it. . . . the primary masterpieces shall come first, and the secondary second, and so on; and mere chat about any of them later on." "Henry Esmond" (prescribed for next year) or Burke or Hazlitt is decidedly to be preferred to "Q," just as Gibbon should be preferred to G. M. Trevelyan. No doubt students will read "Q" and Trevelyan for any additional information they give or new light they throw. But to read "Q" and Trevelyan as detailed texts is only to fritter away one's time. The learned professor's logic is rather shady: either he accepts that "Q" and Trevelyan are first rate masterpieces or he does not. If the former, why does he defend the enormous bulk of the prescribed portion? Surely according to his own earlier statement it is the quality of reading and not the quantity that matters. But if "Q" and Trevelyan are not 'classics,' then they should never have been prescribed. Thus either the prescribed portion is far too much or the books should never have been prescribed. (I hope the learned professor of Logic will appreciate my ill-made dilemma).

It is perhaps too much to expect this learned professor of Logic to display any correct knowledge of English literature. He says that Shakespeare, the Bible etc. are the "sources" of English literature: it is hopeless to try to convince him that the Bible and Shakespeare are not "sources" of literature, but they 'are' literature. Similarly it is useless to remind the learned professor that Shakespeare wrote great literature with "small Latin and less Greek" and that a perfect intimacy with Latin, though it might be helpful, is not absolute necessity to a professor of English. Nor is it necessary to say that if the students often take refuge in the "annotations" and "questions and answers" available in the market, it is the curriculum itself that is largely responsible for it.

In conclusion I trust that I have made it clear that the learned Prof. P. M. Shrinivasachariar has not really countered the 3 points I made in my letter. And I therefore hope that the "annotation" question, condemned by Q himself, will not disfigure the Prose paper.—Yours, etc.,

"A. PROFESSOR."

Appeal To Dean Of Thana

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The post of the Varado of Thana District, Anglice, Deanery, is of a long standing. It is to be held by an East Indian priest, British subject and it carries a monthly honorarium of rupees hundred paid by British Government in the interest of their subjects. The said Dean is supposed to reside in Thana and to supervise secular clergy and to examine the account of the temporalities of parish churches, to hear complaints of the people and redress them. This being the case, I cannot understand the drainage of the parish funds of the sum of rupees thousand a month for the maintenance of the Zaroli Mission said to have been started by the Portuguese Bishop of the diocese of Daman and continued by the Portuguese Archbishop of the enlarged archdiosed of Bombay. I respectfully submit that amount to be misapplication and that it is the duty of the Vara or Dean of Thana to report to Government the fact of the diversion of the funds to a foreign object. For, it must be borne in mind that the funds and properties of parish churches are but the accumulations of bequests, donations, etc, made from time to time, by the parishoners of the churches in question, by the children of the soil.—Yours etc.

AN EAST INDIAN CATHOLIC.

Support Socialists

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Going through your popular daily, I see some letters and appeals almost every day to the voters in respect of the forthcoming municipal elections. I write to appeal to the voters to support the candidates standing not in their individual capacity but on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party, a party acknowledged by the biggest political organisation of the country, the Congress. The Socialists standing for the City Municipality are almost all tried and popular leaders of the City. Besides, if elected, though they may not bring heaven on earth but they will certainly drive away the lethargy and idleness from an important institution like the Municipality which is meant to look after the welfare of all the ratepayers. In their manifesto the Socialists have rightly dealt with the questions of the control of the City Municipality over the tramways, electricity, gas, and city milk supply etc., i.e., things of daily utility for the citizens. If the Socialists are elected, "Shramjivis" will be better looked after than by the holders of the vested interests. I, therefore, repeat my appeal to the voters to exercise their reason and vote for the So-

(Continued on page 12.)

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Readers' Views

(Continued from page 11.)

cialist who are standing in a body with a common cause to serve.—Yours, etc.

"A SHRAMAJIVI"

Bombay: Jan. 15.

Mr. Parulekar Withdraws

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—As I have withdrawn myself for personal reasons from contesting for the ensuing Bombay Municipal Elections, I take this opportunity of appealing, through your valued columns, to my voters to solidly vote for the other Congress candidates seeking election from "E" ward and first to see that each of them is successful irrespective of his community or caste.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla, Jan. 16.

South Indians And Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Kindly let me have the hospitality of your columns to make clear some of the points raised in the letters published in your issues of the 7th and 12th instant.

One significant factor that should not be lost on the public is that of about 250 ladies and gentlemen now competing for civic honours in Bombay Mr. K. S. R. Iyer has been singled out for gratuitous advice in the columns of "The Chronicle." I may tell my esteemed "South Indian Rank-and-Filer" friend that as I honestly feel myself as of no account I am not a party man. But my outlook has not been so narrowed down by party labels as to deflect me from recording my votes for a fit person simply because he chances to be a South Indian. Nor will the glamour of the label of the microscopically smallest party blind me to the merits of Mr. Iyer whose convictions and commitments, without tethering his liberality and complaisance for just and popular causes, might have precluded him from tattooing himself with a party mark.

Is there anything inherently wrong in a South Indian offering to do municipal work in Bombay and rise to, if not higher than the level touched by Messrs. Ginwala, Horniman and others especially when his fitness is unquestioned? Even in this cosmopolitan Bombay South Indians have proved their worth in other departments of life. Blindness to the merits of his fellow is an Indian frailty more in evidence in the South than elsewhere. When this passes muster for nationalism it is time we check it.

I have reverence for those the courage of whose convictions nerved them to make large sacrifices and cheerfully bear the privations of prison life. But none can hold that civic service is the monopoly of the jail sufferers and is absent elsewhere. On the other hand the less cultured of them are often reported to have developed a peculiar frame of mind which may not be in the interests of the rate-payers in a place where a spirit of accommodation and compromise is largely needed. This, Mr. Iyer is reputed to possess. Let not the South Indian voters, consequently allow themselves to be led gy party men, partisans and well-meaning but ill-informed guides.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

The Diu Island.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a traveller for the last twelve years I have had occasion to see many architectural beauties all over India, yet I cannot but invite the attention of tourists and lovers of art to the magnificent carved blackwood altars of the Diu Cathedral.

There are several other old structures, all reasonably well-preserved, including the two old and historic Forts, that are well worth seeing. The city itself has a lovely harbour, its people are courteous to visitors, its roads, clean and flanked by pretty bungalows, all going to show that the authorities responsible have the welfare of its citizens at heart.

I write this to bring this lovely spot (Diu) to the notice of holiday-makers. The place is cheap and attractive. One can get there by steamer leaving Prince's Dock every Saturday at 10 a.m. and the journey takes a little over 12 hours.—Yours, etc.,

L. A. GAMA.

Why This Delay?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The old District Local Board of West Khandesh was dissolved in April 1934 when fresh elections were held. The Government nominations came in about a month's time and the new Board came into existence in June, as required by law. Then came the elections to the District School Board, which took place in August. The nominations from Government were expected in a month or so as usual, but, to the surprise of all, they have not seen the light of the day, even as late as January 1935. Elections even to the Legislative Assembly have come and gone and Government nominations to that body have already been declared still nomination to this School Board are coming with the majestic pace of the snail. No one would worry about the nature of the nominations, but, for the successful administration of local bodies, such matters ought to be disposed of quite early, so that there would be no more of such funny sights of newly elected bodies hanging in the air for months together and the old bodies continuing to function right royally. Will it be wrong, if Government are accused of inordinate delay in such trivial matters? In the interest of the local body at least, I hope, the powers-that-be would no longer delay the nominations.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. KANADE.

International Repression Of Terrorism

BOMBAY, January 18.

On December 10th, 1934, in dealing with the application made by the Yugoslav Government, the Council of the League of Nations adopted 'inter alia', the following resolution:—

"The Council, considering that the rules of international law concerning the repression of terrorist activity are not at present sufficiently precise to guarantee efficiently international co-operation in this matter.

EXPERT COMMITTEE.

"Decides to set up a Committee of experts to study this question with a view to drawing up a preliminary draft of an international convention to assure the repression of conspiracies or crimes committed with a political and terrorist purpose;

"Decides that this Committee shall be composed of eleven members, the Governments of Belgium, the United Kingdom, Chile, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Spain and Switzerland, each being invited to appoint a member;

"Refers to this Committee for examination the suggestions which have been presented to the Council by the French Government, and requests other Governments which may wish to present suggestions to send them to the Secretary-General, so that they may be examined by the Committee;

SUGGESTIONS WELCOME.

"Invites the Committee to report to the Council so that the latter may apply the procedure laid down in the resolution of the Assembly of September 25th, 1931, concerning the drawing up of general conventions negotiated under the auspices of the League of Nations."

(2) The Secretary-General has the honour to call attention to the resolution and to request countries to send him, if possible before March 31st, 1935, any suggestions they may wish to have submitted to the Committee set up by the Council."—A.P.

China And The League

BOMBAY, January 18.

The Committee of the Council of the League of Nations for Technical Co-operation with China decided at its last session that it did to keep in touch with the Chinese National Economic Council. The Committee therefore asked the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the continuation and development of the work undertaken, in particular by sending a director of one of the sections of the Secretariat, chiefly concerned to China for a short period. The Secretary-General has decided to send China for a period of about two months M. Haas, who is Director of the Communications and Transit Section and Secretary of the Council's Committee for Technical co-operation with China.—A.P.

MODERN AGRICULTURE

Development In Russia

(By ANIL BARAN.)

III.

Mr. Bannerjee has given a short but illuminating account of the development of agriculture in Soviet Russia. In pre-War days Russian agriculture was in as poor a condition as it is in India to-day. The revolutionaries in Russia, who are now the masters of the country have rapidly made an all-round improvement in agriculture, by adopting scientific methods. But the special feature of modern agriculture in Russia is the creation of novel "Kolkhozes" or collective farms. They wiped out small holdings with their boundaries which a Russian economist reckons "would yield enough grain to supply half the need of the cities," and they made huge plots of land, suitable for machinery cultivation. They deprived the peasants of their own private holdings and placed before them, instead, common dining halls, schools, new houses, clubs, cinemas, radios, libraries hospitals, nurseries for children, that is, every thing required to build, maintain and culture oneself, to make one happy and healthy. Collectivisation has no doubt many advantages. "By pooling the means and lands together and by specialising the farmers in different branches of agriculture, rather than having all the works done by the same man, as is done in private individual farms, the national wealth will be increased to a great extent and the production per unit will certainly be increased but at the same time they have to regard the age-old tradition of the peasants, their natural longings for their own farm, however small it may be. If man can be freed from his individualistic idea, from his sweet dream of a home of his own, a farm of his own, surely Russia will win the battle and would be the most successful agriculturist in the word; but if individualism be the human nature instead of habit as the Russians claim, the fate of socialistic Russia is doomed—another civil war is waiting at its door."

Agricultural Education

Mr. Bannerjee concludes his interesting book by considering the problems of our agriculture in the light of the experience he has gained abroad. "To better agriculture in its true sense" says he, "needs the sincere co-operation of the Government and thorough revision of the present land system." But he is realistic enough not to hope that all this is going to be done the next day. So he suggests that individuals and small-holders may know many things to their benefit, scientific use of artificial manures, scientific rotation of deep rooting and surface rooting plants as well as leguminous and other crops, seed selection, to convert raw materials into industrial products, and similar other things from the experience of other countries." But all this means at least some education in modern methods of agriculture. Where is it to be found? Thousands of High English schools have been established in the country—and new ones are still spring up—which impart a literary education which is more often than not worse than useless. Cannot some of these be turned into institutions for imparting agricultural and technical education?

Mr. Bannerjee's Example

We are very glad to learn that Mr. Bannerjee is starting an agricultural training centre at his native village, Labpur, in the district of Birbhum; it will be equipped with a model farm, a library and an up-to-date laboratory for carrying on research and experimental work. A limited number of I.Sc. and B.Sc. passed students will be admitted to take theoretical and practical training in agriculture and allied subjects. There is a well-equipped High English school in the village, and the agricultural research students will get every facility to improve their general education and culture. Students will be able to make themselves self-supporting from the very begining. About two thousand students are passing the I.Sc. examination yearly from the Calcutta University alone; and we earnestly hope that at least a few of them will take it into their head to join this institute so that after going through a systematic course of training they may themselves open similar insititutes in different parts of the country thus helping India to rebuild her economic and national life.

(Concluded.)

Our London Letter

(Continued from page 6.)

British audience what the Congress thought of the Joint Select Committee Report. She did that admirably well by asking them to form their opinion after taking note that although after the publication of the Report, the Congress Working Committee held an important meeting, there was no mention of the J. P. C. Report on the agenda of the meeting. She pointed out that the Congress, the nationalists and young India had no quarrel with details such as safeguards. "It is on principle—a foreign power drafting a constitution for India," said Miss Masani, "to which my countrymen object. Congress says that if the report of the Joint Select Committee were a thousand times better than it is, it still would not look at it, and young India does not condescend to look at the report, which they say does not concern them. They even refuse to pass an opinion on it." How Miss Masani impressed her audience was noticeable from the fact that a fellow-journalist could not resist recording in his newspaper in London that some of the people at the meeting who had been in India during the last two or three years said to him that her speech accurately represented the attitude of hosts of young Indians and that it was well that an English audience heard her."

Jawaharlal's Non-release

A letter from Sir Samuel Hoare, to the Independent Labour Party refusing the plea made in a communication from Mr. James Maxton, M.P., for the release of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress leader, was made available to the press on Wednesday night. Sir Samuel Hoare's letter states: "Nehru was sentenced in February of this year under the ordinary law to two years' imprisonment on account of three seditionary and inflammatory speeches uttered by him in Calcutta. These speeches had nothing to do with the civil disobedience movement, and Nehru admitted in court that his object was to put an end to British rule in India. His case, therefore, is quite different from that of those granted premature release from prison by the Government, practically all of whom had been sentenced for minor offences in connection with civil disobedience, and I am afraid I do not feel justified in the circumstances in intervening in any way on his behalf. So far as his wife's illness is concerned, it must, I think, be recognised that the Government of India have gone as far as can reasonably be expected in the matter of concessions. Nehru has been moved to a gaol near the sanatorium and is allowed to see her once or twice weekly, and if her health again becomes critical I have no doubt that he will be released again temporarily, as he was in the summer."

A Social Gathering

The social gathering organised by the Muslim Society in Great Britain at the Quandrant Restaurant in Regent Street on Wednesday last to wish bon voyage to one of its indefatigable workers, Maulvi Sanaullah, Barrister-at-law told a significant tale in the midst of communal tangle that exists in India. At this function a Bengalee Hindu, Mr. R. N. Muzumdar, was the host of the afternoon and a large number of Hindus had accepted the invitation of their Muslim countrymen to cheer Maulvi Sanaullah who was on his way to Mecca to fulfil his life's ambition, that of becoming a Haji. Mr. Syud A Rafiq, a Cantab graduate, who is the new Secretary of the Society, informed the gathering that its membership had gone up from 14 to 200, which included four recent conversions to Islam, two of which were that of Count Giaola and his daughter. The Count belongs to a well-known Italian family.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Bombay Sailing Association's Regatta on Sunday.

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(5) Do you feel difident to do any work?
(6) Have you lost enthusiasm for games?
(7) Are you down-hearted because of business reverses?
(8) Does everything appear dark and gloomy?
(9) Has a recent illness played havoc with your health?
(10) Do you wish to win all battles of life?

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Apologia For Managing Agency System

Federation Of Chambers Suggest Amendment In Company Law

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, have addressed the following to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, on the subject of Amendment of the Indian Companies Act.

With reference to your letter inviting the suggestions of the Committee of the Federation on the amendments of the Indian Companies Act, they have to state as under:—

In considering the question of the necessary and desirable amendments in the Indian Companies Act, the question that has been recently in the forefront in public discussions is the Managing Agency system. In this connection, the Committee are in entire agreement with what has been stated by the Tariff Board in paragraph 70 of their Report of 1932 at page 83, that "taking conditions as they are in the great majority of cases, the Managing Agent plays so important a part and holds so large a stake in the provision of finance, that his presence must be regarded as indispensable to the industry"'

APOLOGIA FOR MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM.

The Managing Agent would no doubt lose much of his importance, if the Banking system of the country is so re-organised as to meet more adequately the financial requirements of industries, or if the industries are granted sufficient protection by the State so that investment in them would be more attractive. The Tariff Board have rightly stated that both these conditions are for the present "hypothetical"; and it is impossible to forecast their possible reaction on the usefulness of the Managing Agency system. It is neither possible in the present condition to get the necessary proportion of working capital, in addition to fixed capital, by means of shares capital, nor is it better to restrict industrial development than to permit the formation of more Companies on the present lines. The Managing Agency system, therefore, whether one likes it or not, must continue for the present.

In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, all that could and should be done is to so amend the Act as to provide safeguards against the evils of the system which can only be amended and not ended. With all its defects—chiefly due to the large proportion of personal element, no other substitute for it is possible in the present conditions.

There are some matters with reference to which amendments in the Companies' Act are desirable. They are:—

POWER TO MORTGAGE OR HYPOTHECATE THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

In the opinion of the Committee, the power to mortgage, pledge or hpothecate the assets of the Company or to create any charge on such assets should be vested in the Directors at their meeting to be convened in a proper manner.

PROVISION OF DEPRECIATION.

It may be provided that every Company shall set aside from its profits a certain percentage on account of depreciation of its buildings, machinery and other plant necessary for business and subject to wear and tear; and profits should be available for distribution as dividend, only after proper depreciation is set aside unless sufficient depreciation is set aside in previous years. Such a provision is necessary in the interests of the shareholders and all concerned.

BALANCE SHEETS.

The annual balance sheets of Companies should be published within a period of six months from the closing of the previous financial year; and the Annual General Meeting for considering such Balance Sheets should be held within that period. The present law allows these within the next 12 months, the only restriction being that the meeting should be within 15 months from the date of the last General Meetings. This permits the publication of the balance sheets and holding of general Meetings after more than six months or even nearly after a year has passed since the closing of the year, and it naturally becomes difficult to exercise any control over management, if their affairs are to be considered after a long lapse of time.

TIME FOR FILING PROXIES.

Notices of meetings of the Company should be so given that at least a period of seven clear days elapses between the receipt of notice and the expiry of time of filing a proxy according to the Articles of the Company.

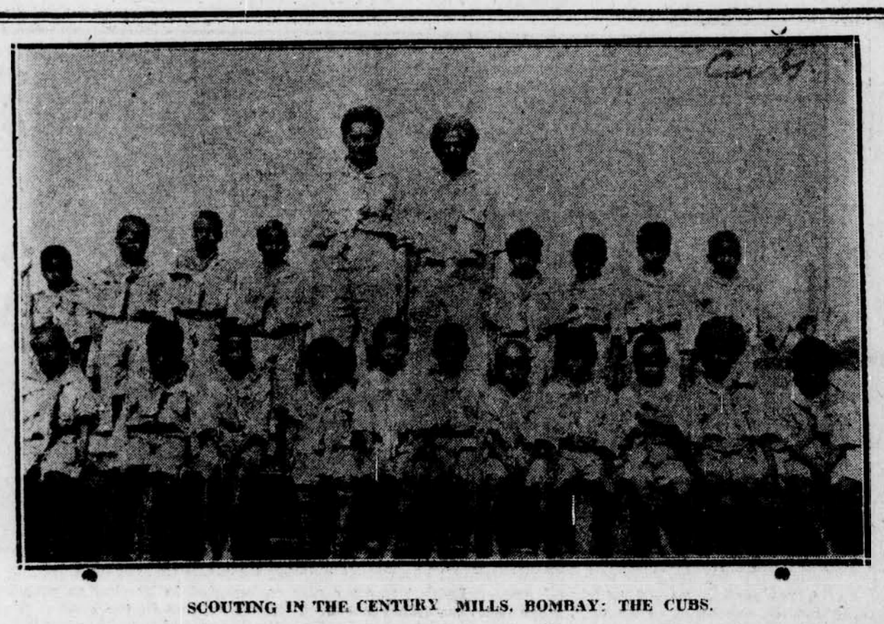
INDEMNITY FOR DIRECTORS.

An indemnity clause is sometimes provided giving a certain sort of absolute freedom from liability to Directors and other officers. With a view to make these officers conscious of the responsibilities they have undertaken for the benefit of the share-holders and creditors of the Company it is necessary to declare such indemnity clauses which give absolute indemnity to be void. The provisions of Sec. 152 of the English Companies Act may be adapted to Indian conditions. Of course the Directors, officers, etc. ought to and will enjoy absolute indemnity in respect of all bonafide acts of theirs, done or purporting to have been done in the interest of the Company.

ONE VOTE FOR EACH.

A shareholder should have at least one vote in respect of each of his shares provided that, where there are shares of different amounts the votes may be in proportion to the amount of the face value of such shares. Sec. 79 of the Indian Companies Act should be amended accordingly. There should be no liberty for the creation of a particular class of shares, carrying with them a larger voting power than the paid up value thereof bears proportion to the paid up value of the other shares.

Minutes of all General Meetings should be open to the inspection of the Members. Sec. 83 of the Indian Companies' Act may be amended accordingly.



SCOUTING IN THE CENTURY MILLS, BOMBAY: THE CUBS.

TOWARDS GREATER BOMBAY

Barfivala On Suburban Municipal Unification

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Chunilal D. Barfivala of Andheri, President, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District said:—

"I would not like to say anything that will embitter the feelings of Santa Cruz and Vile Parle, both of whom seem to be dissatisfied with the Government decision to amalgamate the former with Bandra and the latter with Andheri. I have great respect for the opinions of Messrs. A. X. Moraes, J. K. Mehta and S. N. Kalbag who have expressed their disagreement with Government decision. They hold fast to the view that all these units should have been kept independent. Mr. R. P. Masani welcomes the Government decision, but only as a step towards a greater co-ordination on the lines of a Central Board suggested in the Bell Committee's report. It would appear that Mr. Masani's view that multiplicity of units does not conduce to efficient administration, would not be shared by the protagonists of independent units.

The primary question which must be faced is whether we want any change whatever from our present position. Are we satisfied with the administration of the present units? Are these units giving us those municipal amenities that we consider to be necessary? I believe these questions must be answered in the negative. Mr. Masani has condemned the present system. If my memory does not fail, Mr. Moraes did at one time make out a case for a large municipality. Mr. J K. Mehta at Santa Cruz gave his evidence before the Bell Committee for a unification of Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri. This he did in response to the wishes of the people of Santa Cruz then expressed. I think he may even to-day be reconciled, if Government would join these three units.

If then we once agree that improvement is necessary, we have to choose between a federation of units with a Central Board and unification or amalgamation of areas. Mr. Masani would prefer the former course, which, I believe, would be perhaps acceptable to Vile Parle. Mr. Moraes, the Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee would, I believe, oppose the constitution of a Central Board. I personally think that unification of uneconomic units is a preferable course to a federation of independent self-governing units with a Central Board super-imposed.

The latter course involves a dual administration, with two sets of taxations, one for local purpose and another for central purpose. It would involve the existence of either a weak central unit whose authority would be dependent on the willing co-operation of all its sub-units on every question that comes before it. If, however, we were to constitute the Central Board on a strong legal foundation giving it unfettered powers, we will be giving cause for unending annoyance to all the units.

Mr. Masani may not agree with these views. I am, however, inclined to think that Government have wisely decided not to impose upon the Suburban Local Bodies a Central Board. I firmly believe that Government decision will tend towards better administration of Suburbs. A further unification is only a question of time.

MR. MICHAEL WELCOMES AMALGAMATE.

Mr. H. R. Michael, President of the Bandra Municipality, interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," on the Government Gazette Notification of the amalgamation of the suburban municipalities, said that it was a welcome arrangement both from the economic and hygienic points of view.

Mr. Michael observed, "I was a member of the Bell Committee for the Reorganisation of Local Self Government of Salsette. Though certain proposals were then made, the matter was held in abeyance. The original idea was to have a Central Board. But the question arises as how to finance this Board for its working?"

"The Bandra Municipality welcome the co-operation of the residents of Santa Cruz and do their best, and will try to look after their interests as they would their own.

"It is hoped that any feelings of bitterness would be forgotten and everyone would work for the welfare of the whole area. The financial position of Bandra is sound. The Government have recognised a loan floated to the extent of about 9 lakhs for the drainage scheme and in due course, there is every hope that Santa Cruz also will have similar facilities."

As a result of the amalgamation Mr. Michael said, Santa Cruz would have the rates of water supply reduced, and facilities of medical relief and fire-brigade would be extended to Santa Cruz Free compulsory education and the prevention of adulteration of food-stuffs which were adopted in Bandra would be extended to Santa Cruz.

The revenue of Santa Cruz was, Mr. Michael stated, about Rs. 36,000, while Bandra had an income of nearly 6½ lakhs, so much so the various amenities obtained in the case of a municipality with a larger revenue would be enjoyed by Santa Cruz automatically.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION THROUGH WIRELESS BROADCASTING

Govt. Experiment With Low-Powered Sub-stations To Relay Entertainment Programme

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

With a view to investigate into a scheme for the use of wireless broadcasting service as a means of promoting rural reconstruction and of widening the interests and ideas of the people, the Government of Bengal have recently installed a number of specially prepared wireless sets in the district of Jessore.

The sets are picking up matters broadcasted from the Calcutta Broadcasting Station for an hour after the evenings on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays and three hours on Fridays and for an hour in the morning on Sundays. The programme includes music, drama, news and talks in the Rural Reconstruction series on public health, sanitation, education, and other matters of interest to the villagers.

The object of installing the three sets is to ascertain:

(1) the mechanical effectiveness and regularity of service of the receiving sets in local conditions;

(2) the extent to which local receiving centres can attract the audience of the type contemplated, and

(3) the direct and indirect results of the appeal to the villagers through controlled broadcasting.

In selecting the places for installation of the sets the following conditions have been taken into consideration:

ACCESSIBILITY OF CALCUTTA.

(1) Comparative accessibility of Calcutta (as obviously local broadcasting will be of little interest when people are used to getting into Calcutta for amusement);

(2) convenience in assembling an audience;

(3) accessibility to rural audience of sufficient intelligence to appreciate broadcasting while not so sophisticated as to be disappointed at the limited scope contemplated.

If the working of these sets is found satisfactory some more sets will be purchased.

From reports so far received it appears that the rural reconstruction programme at present broadcasted is not always intelligible to the average villager and that in order to make the scheme a success it will be necessary to divide the province into suitable language areas and to erect comparatively low powered sub-stations in each such area to relay the general entertainment programme of the Calcutta Station and to broadcast a special programme for village uplift in the local dialect and in a form and manner specially suited to the intelligence and requirements of the village population concerned. A scheme on these lines is being prepared by the local Government.

EXPERIMENT IN JESSORE.

Mr. B. R. Sen, I. C. S., accompanied by Mr. J. R. Stapleton, Director of the Broadcasting Station, visited one of the centres of the above wireless experiment in the district of Jessore on Saturday the 12th instant. The place is Jhikargachha about 15 miles from Jessore. They found the wireless reception very satisfactory. The broadcast could be heard clearly from a long distance. Crowds of people are attending these stations daily. The Government of Bengal are the first in India to begin experiment in wireless broadcasting for village uplift.—A. P.

Turkey's Greatest Woman

DR. ANSARI'S TRIBUTE TO HALIDE EDIB

DELHI, Tuesday.

In the simple but tasteful decorated hall of the Jamia Milla Islamia, Madame Halide Edib delivered the first of the series of extension lectures on the "Conflict of East and West in Turkey." Dr. M. A. Ansari, the Chancellor of the Jamia presiding. Proceedings began with a recitation from the Holy "Koran" Madame Edib was visibly moved.

Dr. Ansari summed up the life and work of Halide Hanum, which, he said, had raised her to the position of a household deity. But Halide Hanum, though she began life like any other enlightened Turkish lady, had so constantly dared and achieved the impossible, was so spirited, so dauntless and, in spite of her work in the club, the school and the hospital, so passionately devoted to home life that her personality had become a sublime paradox.

Dr. Ansari then recalled an occasion when Halide Hanum had said that, had she not been a Turk she would have liked to be an Indian, and assured Halide Hanum that love for Turkey and the Turks was a sentiment that had brought hope and light to numberless Indian hearts.

Proceeding, Dr. Ansari said: "We are to-day singularly honoured in being able to welcome among us the greatest of Turkish women and one of the most remarkable personalities of modern times." He elicited a smile from the audience as he said, "My life has been devoted to healing the sick. My standard is the perfectly normal human being and all my endeavours are confined to restoring those who have fallen from this standard. To Halide Hanum my philosophy and my science do not apply. I deal only in what is possible, she has constantly dared and achieved the impossible. Her own spirit has never submitted to her physical failties, but has carried her unscatched through the most terrible ordeals like the most undaunted among a nation of heroes, she has many times unflinchingly stared death in the face, but what is more miraculous still, she has throughout passionately believed in the duty and sanctity of family life and always carried about with her, like a soothing fragrance, the atmosphere of hearth and home."

In conclusion Dr. Ansari congratulated the Jamia Millia on the vision and the breadth of mind it had shown in organising the Extension Lectures. If we considered the means at its disposal, the Jamia was really nourishing an exalted ideal on its lifeblood, but the sacrifice was worthy of the cause.

A LOVER OF HUMANITY

After giving a brief sketch of Halide Edib's eventful life, her educational, literary and political contributions to the life of Turkey, Dr. Ansari said: Her story shall live on into distant times, woven into the stuff of her people's life." "Even in the bitterest day of her people's trial and suffering, she was spiritually detached and noble enough to regret rather than emphasise those distinctions which involve humanity in futile and cruel blood-shed. Now, when the struggle is over, she is more than ever a detached lover of humanity, more than ever an enemy of narrowness." I hope those who listen to her lectures will pay her the tribute of an earnest and sincere reflection, for hers is a mind exquisitely sensitive and receptive a personality of surpassing strength and creative power, and a view of life that has been through the fire of many an ordeal.—"National Call."

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India's Foreign Propaganda Must Be Constructive

It Must Not Merely Enunciate Country's Manifold Problems But Must Describe Dispassionately Manner And Methods By Which Country Seeks To Solve Them

Current history, recorded as passing events in newspapers, seldom receives the attention it demands. It is seldom studied or reviewed. The pile of interviews and impressions, for example, accumulated during one season of home-returning soujourners abroad should be scrutinised as instructive documents, writes "Drashti." Mr. P. D. Ranganathan of the International Students' Service not long ago described the problems of Indian students abroad. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, the ex-Naib Dewan of Baroda, returning from the sixth session of International Congress of the local authorities stressed the necessity in India of municipal pre-natal clinics.

Mr. D. F. Karaka, former president of the Oxford Union, during a fortnight's visit to his home after three years' soujourn returns to England and describes the change in the home-country as "rapid evolution," not "revolution." Parsi tourists—Miss. A. Billimoria, Miss. M. J. Mody, Miss D. R. Pocha, Mr. Ardeshir Ragi and Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Billimoria—returning home deputed one of their members to describe their impressions.

He found during their world tour no country poorer than India. He found the colour-bar to be a myth especially in the northern parts of the U. S. A. He referred "to the complete ignorance of the average Englishman regarding existing conditions in India." He found Vienna as the most advanced city in the world in surgery and medicine. Dr. Manek K. Anklesaria, returning home after fifteen years in the United States, observes that ignorant people in America regard Indians "as coming from a land of tigers, snakes and child-mothers." He referred also to a film entitled "India speaks" based on Mayo's "Mother India" spreading mischief and and "incalculable" harm to India.

DARKER RACES.

The missionaries of America have been, he said, always "trying to impress on the Americans that India and the Far East constantly need the missionary." Mr. M. Kamdar, in a long communication to the press, has described experiences in Europe indicating in many ways the typical position of India in Europe. The Girl Guides of Baroda, who arrived home recently, considered their tour as an eye-opener to all those prejudiced by Miss Mayo's "Mother India." Finally, we have Mira Ben's mission to America explained as "the freedom from the evils of the machine-age" which "would come only from the deeper insight of the darker races, who are gifted with a profounder spirituality than the races of the western world."

CALL FOR TECHNICIANS.

To these statements are added statements from such specialists as Mr. M. Fazalbhai, of the radio industry, who finds from his Continental experience that although the big Indian studios have the latest equipment, they have not the technicians who can produce the results that are obtained in the West with the identical equipment. This is the principal handicap of the Indian film "industry." Mr. Ahluwalia a sound technician returning home from American studios again emphasises the fact that in Hollywood "every one knew his job best. One did not interfere with the work of the other." Mr. Udaya Shankar, after his stay in Europe and America, suggests that all we "moderners" can do to promote Indian dancing is to "understand the science of it all, in new settings without doing violence to its basic principles."

TRUTH IS JUSTIFIED.

And, as an anti-climax as it were, the interview with Mr. Jonathan Cape, publisher of Mayo's "Mother India" was not long ago flashed from Ceylon all over India. Mr. Cape explained how he published the book for bringing about a change of attitude in India." He confessed that he did not anticipate that the book would cause such a sensation," expecting the circulation to be mostly confined to officials interested in India." It is, however, his retort to the question as to whether subsequent events justified the publication that is significant. He is reported to have answered:—"Truth is always justified." It is curious to note that this retort is not contained in the interview from the "United Press"—an Indian news agency.

VAGUENESS PROMINENT.

These interviews reveal the basis for an instructive study of the manner in which we have been accustomed or, may be, led to think of our foreign or international relations. The vagueness of the "impressions" of home-returning soujourners describing comprehensively the political or social conditions abroad is in direct proportion to their great quantity and amazing newspaper prominence. Almost invariably these say nothing, suggest nothing, practical and repeat what is now more or less stereotyped formula about the keen interest about India and the general ignorance about Indian conditions and problems, usually social and political, seldom economic.

WHAT WE WANT TO LISTEN.

When sometimes informative, practically helpful interviews do creep in, like those, for example, of Syt. Govindbhai H. Desai or Syt. Ranganathan or Mr. M. A. Fazalbhai, they are offered the characteristic casual attention and little prominence. But the general tendency to listen to what we want to listen—and we seldom want to listen to anything except our 'unique' nationality and superior culture—is so widespread and deep-rooted that even those specially placed to enlighten on the specific problems of the day; art, education, culture, national economy or industry have found it well-nigh impossible to resist the tempting exploitation of this national complex. This superiority complex is only apparently so. Really, its ubiquitous and forced appearance is a chronic and morbid exhibition of the nation's inferiority complex. Perhaps, we have, as a nation, not yet begun to understand the determined defiance in the retort form Mr. Jonathan cape, the publisher of Mayo's "Mother India". But why should we, as a nation, continue to assume always that we are entitled to offer advice without the inevitable return of the compliment?

LET US LEARN.

Why should we always teach? Can we not sometimes learn as well? Why are we always on the exalted plane? Have we no right to live, think, discuss as just normal human beings? If we expect other nations to get themselves interested in our art, culture; our social and political problems, if we consider the right thing to complain, as we often do, of their lack of interest, if we even expect them to help us with their sympathy and support, is it not right, fair, and human that they should also expect similar interest, sympathy and support from us? If we expect them to be interested in questions of, say, art or culture, education or philosophy why should we presume that they do not expect us to be interested in, say, their questions or tendencies in art, education or culture, social problems or political conditions.

TOO BUSY TO KNOW.

The impressions of Mira Ben, to mention one striking illustration contained of course, the usual flattering reference to the darker races gifted with "profounder spirituality than the races of the Western world." But when she was asked by a shrewd American interviewer if she read much, she gave the amazing reply: "I am too busy reading the book of life to find time to read anything that man has written." The reaction of intelligent American readers to this reply is not known. But surely it is no tribute to remain innocent of the mind of modern humanity, of the problems created by modern industrial, economic political and social conditions which are common to the "darker races" and the other races of the Western world?

SPIRITUALISM AND WORSHIP.

It was Lala Lajpatrai whose "spiritualism" did not stop with "mere worship", as Srimati Sarojnii pointed out on the anniversary day of the great leader, who "specially after his experience of public life in the U. S. A.", as Mr. S. A. Brelvi recalled on the same occasion, determined to demand from his countrymen a thorough and careful study and proper understanding of the political, economic, social and educational problems of the country. One must recall, as often as one can, the services, not yet adequately estimated, of fearlessly true friends like Sister Nivedita who had the courage to examine tendencies and events of her time with knowledge and informed judgment.

REALITIES AND ROMANCE.

There can be no substitute for informed experience, knowledge. If we are to be, as a nation, true to the best that we inherit we must have knowledge and informed judgment. If we want to translate, in action as we must, the superior qualities we profess we must have the power, which knowledge alone can endow, to do so. If we must have the friendship of nations we must have knowledge of their conditions. We must have active interest and sympathy in their national problems and wherever and whenever possible we must be ready and willing to support them helpfully and with informed judgment in the manifold task of international reconstruction.

The recent poetic anecdote about the Ford tractor narrated by C. F. Andrews and featured in the press is suggestive of the press is suggestive of the distance which separates young India from the old, realities from romance. There can be something more dangerous than the import of Ford tractors. The import of worn out Indo-European romance is an example.

SOCIAL MANOEUVRES.

Those who are advocating "foreign propaganda" have also to think of the harm to the country accomplished by the silent, diplomatic social manoeuvres of the "eminent" from abroad—passing tourists, film magnates, artists, scientists or exponents of culture, who descend annually on India for business and "shikar." It is not their open bonafide business or their legitimate vocation that is or could be harmful to India any more than the bonafide business or vocations of any nation It is the tales they carry, the "impressions" they retail on their return home of the dinners, the social functions and of the flippant tea-tattle they collect from people in India detached from all live contact with the life or needs of the people that work fatally.

STRANGE COMPANY.

Where no one, outside India, would dream of substituting social for professional or vocational functions; where-outside India scholars, artists, scientists exponents of culture, authors, writers and composers would deem it a rare privilege and honours to meet their compeers, in India social functions often, if not almost invariably, take the place of the professional and the reputed from abroad lodge and spend their time in strange quarters and in stranger company.

NEGATIVE PROPAGANDA.

Foreign propaganda, if it is, as it should be, meant to establish right information about India abroad and helpful contacts with India must not be restricted to the current methods of negative "propaganda," defensive "tactics" and sentimental abstract references to past glories. It must be positively informative—more than that it should be practicany helpful. It must not merely enunciate the manifold problems of modern India but must describe dispassionately the manner and the methods by which the country seeks to solve them.

ORGANISED NECESSITIES.

One of the first weeknesses we will have to disown will be the jingo slogans about "spiritual" and "superior" India. And, if the example of our neighbours on this side can benefit us, we must study what has been described by an American journal as "Turkey's Way With the Foreigner." The journal calls it "a surprising feature" of republican Turkey. It is described as "the virtual absence of jingoism in Turkey's drive against foreign influence." Turkey's economic and cultural nationalism thus differs, we are told, that of others countries seeking to achieve the same ends India must now be wide-awake to the organised necessities of the times. She cannot continue to live on past prestige or present-casual attention to "foreign propaganda." All the features, incidents, institutions which act and react on her foreign relations must be, to begin with, the subject of as complete an analysis as possible by those competent think in terms of national reconstruction.

BOMBAY'S NEW LODGE

A new Lodge, named "Reginald Spence Lodge," was recently consecrated in Bombay to perpetuate the name of Sir Reginald Spence, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, when Wor. Bro. Jamshed P. C. Shroff (seated in the centre) was installed as the First Worshipful Master of the Lodge. The ceremony of consecrating the Lodge and installing the Wor. Master was performed by the Dist. Grand Master Rt. Wor. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham (seated fourth from left), Deputy Grand Master R. H. Middleton and the Dist. Grant Lodge Officers.

POCHKHANAWALA COMMITTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

Invite Suggestions From Public On Proposals Like Stock Exchange And Industrial Bank For United Provinces

LUCKNOW (By Mail.)

The United Provinces Industrial Finance Committee, of which Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala of Bombay is the Chairman have issued their 'questionnaire' to obtain information about the condition of the various industries in that territory and have invited suggestions about the improvement of industrial conditions.

The Committee consists of the following:—Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd (Chairman); Mr. A. L. Carnegie, Managing Director, British India Corporation, Ltd., Cawnpore; the Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, Lahore, Member of the Council of the State; Mr. C. St. L. Teyen, Managing Director, the New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore; Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramjit Singh, Cawnpore; Mr. Mohanlal Shah, Naini Tal; the Director of Industries, U.P., Cawnpore; and Pandit Radhey Lal Chaturvedi, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U. P.

CREDIT FACILITIES.

The first set of questions aims at securing information regarding the condition of those major and minor industries which now suffer from want of credit facilities and which wish to know what form of financial assistance they can receive from the Government, as well as from various banks.

The Committee wish to ascertain whether any facility exists in the U.P. for the purchase of machinery on the "hire purchase system."

The help rendered by the municipalities and the district boards is another subject on which the Committee seek information, and they invite special suggestions in that respect.

QUESTION OF BOUNTIES.

They also desire to know whether some kind of bounties or subsidies given by Government to some selected industries would held them to increase sales and compete successfully with articles manufactured outside the United Provinces.

The objective of the second set of questions is to ascertain the condition of cottage and small industries, and to what extent, they have received financial assistance from Co-operative Societies, banks and money-lenders.

The Committee particularly wish to discover whether any attempt to start a new industry has failed owing to difficulties in obtaining finance, and they also invite suggestions in regard to the advisability of establishing links between banks and co-operative societies.

By the third set of questions, the Committee seek to learn the part played by Government in the promotion, future working and management of credit institutions formed to give financial help to industries in the U. P.

SAFEGUARDS FOR INVESTORS.

They wish to find out what form of control, public opinion would prefer in the matter of safeguarding the Government's financial interest in credit institutions.

They also want suggestions regarding the best methods of inducing the public to invest more of their savings in industrial concerns, and thereby support industrial developments of the Province.

Government participating in financing the industrial business, side by side with existing credit institutions, is also a subject on which information is sought. The Committee further seek to know whether the absence of a stock exchange in the U.P. is a handicap in the promotion of joint stock companies there.

INDUSTRIAL BANK.

The main purpose of the fourth set of questions is to ascertain whether public opinion would support the establishment of an industrial bank with a substantial capital at a suitable centre in the Province, to finance the industries of the whole Province, or whether the public would support the opening of several institutions at different places to lend money to industries.

The part to be played by the Government in regard to the establishment and working of an industrial bank is also a subject in regard to which it is hoped to gauge public feeling.

MARKETING AND PUBLICITY.

The first set of questions relates mainly to the subject of marketing and publicity. The Committee wish to obtain knowledge in regard to the existing facilities for the sales of the industrial products in the various districts and also on the question of opening a commercial and industrial museum. They want to ascertain finally whether there is a good field for encouraging inland trade bills in the U. P. for the purchase and sale of industrial products.—United Press.

Training In Librarianship

The Librarian of the Calcutta Imperial Library writes:—

With the approval of the Government of India a class for imparting training in librarianship will be opened at the Imperial Library during this year. The duration of the class will be six months and it will be limited to 20 students from all over the country.

A detailed syllabus of the course of training and other particulars about the class will be announced later.

CHRISTIANS IN THE SOVIET

100,000 Churches Still Open In 'Godless' Country

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)

There are 100,000 churches still open in Soviet Russia, according to Yaroslavsky, chief of the "Godless Society" whose mission is to stamp out all vestiges of religion in the U.S.S.R.

Officials of the "Godless Society" will not disclose the number of churches still open and running in Moscow, but this correspondent estimates that there are about 32. There used to be upwards of 1,000.

Yaroslavsky also states that he was shocked to find some religious persons within the ranks of the Communist party itself when he was conducting a "purging" (cleansing the party of unfit members) in the Moldavian republic.

He said with a smile that they came to the "purging" singing a Russian hymn, "Save, Oh God, thy people."

Contrary to general opinion abroad churches are rarely summarily closed down here. They are taxed heavily and the people discouraged from going to them.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Gross Earnings

*Electric Supply for December 1934 Rs. 8,92,022; up to the end of December 1934 Rs. 1,01,67,660.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses.) for December 1934 Rs. 5,82,329; up to the end of December 1934 Rs. 66,19,832.

Increase over same period last year up to the end of December 1934 Rs. 2,28,704.

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Our market ruled quiet for Ready and steadier for forward. Prices for Spot Sugar fluctuated within very very narrow limits of an anna per cwt. Forward prices on the whole advanced by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. Demand for spot sugar was on a moderate scale during the week under review. Sales booked during the week estimated at about 1800 tons for July/Sept at Rs. 3/11 to Rs. 3/12/6 and about 1000 tons for September shipment at Rs. 3/11 to Rs. 3/11/3 per cwt. It is reported that about 150 tons of french Crystal Sugar arrived last week per S.S. Trenenfels were sold at about Rs. 3/9. It is also reported that the selling limits of Java were raised from F. 3.10 to F. 3.20. Arrivals of Deshi sugar during the 1st January to 13th January through railways, estimated at about 23,000 bags. Arrivals of Java Sugar per s.s. Fusijama during the week estimated at about 17,000 bags.

S. S. Sumatra and S. S. Nawab are expected to arrive on about the 20th and 25th instant respectively with about 300 tons each.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about Rs. 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 45,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 3/11 per F.B.H.

Shipment December Rs. 3/8 per F.B.H

Shipment January Rs. 3/9/6 per F.B.H.

Shipment Feb-March Rs. 3/9/6 per F.B.H.

Shipment April-May Rs. 3/11 per F.B.H

Shipment June Rs. 3/12 per F.B.H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3/13/3 per F.B.H.

Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt.

British Refined:—Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.

Swadeshi Sugars:—Ready Rs. 12/14 to Rs. 13/4 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Jan. 19.

City of Leicester, Captain E. Allen, Hull via Port Said (Agents James Finlay & Co.)

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind, Capt. W. A. Catching, London, via Aden (Agents M M & Co.)

S.S. Meliskerk, Captain A Van Dyk, Hamburg via Karachi (Agents L Edwards).

S.S. Varsova, Capt. J. L. Durke, Busrah, via Karachi (Agents M M & Co.)

M. V. Sumatra, Capt. Lovognivo Java Ports via Karachi (Agents Lloyd Triestino).

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Jan 19.

S.S. Tofuku Maru, Capt. N. Nakayama, Kobe via Singapore.

S.S. Pundit, Capt. T. H. B. Patte, Calcutta.

S.S. Hatipara, Capt. P. G. Hancox, Bhavnagar.

S. Clara Camus, Capt. A Marsi Karachi.

S.S. Jalarashmi, Capt. P. L. Matchs, Rangoon, via Tuticorin.

LOADING

Bombay, Jan. 19.

S.S. Argun Maru Penang, Singapore, China and Japan Ports.

S.S. Badarpur Marmagoa and Rangoon.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan. 19.

S.S. Warfield for London.—50 bales cotton rags Gani & Co; 10 cases cattle fish bones, K C Marfatia & Co; 679 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 700 bags linseed oil cakes M Hoosein & Sons; 3000 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss & Co.,

For Havre—132 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co; 165 bales cotton raw N Nagsi & Co.

For Antwerp—700 bags groundnut oil cakes, M. Hoosein & Sons.

S.S. Burdwan for London.—14 cases bristles Clarke & Smith Ltd; 40 cases bristles Allahabad Bank Ltd.

S.S. Strathnaver for London.—55 cases bristles D Abraham & Sons.

S.S. C/o Canterbury for Antwerp.—2645 bags linseed oil cakes H Ravji & Co; 710 bags groundnut oil cakes H Ravji & Co; 6000 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerby; 50 bales cotton fly M. Chandulal & Co; 1400 bags ground nut oil cakes M Hoosein & Sons.

For Manchester—15 bales cotton waste G Gabriel; 200 bales cotton fly B Karsondas & Co.

For Dunkirk.—6 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co; 550 bales cotton raw, A Podar & co. 55 bales cotton raw N Nagsi & Co; 30 bales cotton fly M Chandulal & Co; 165 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

S.S. Sonnenfels for Hamburg.—88 bags metal scrap P Mathradas & Co; 25 bales akund cotton N Rajaram & Co; 25 cases dry casings Ad. Meyer; 430 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosein & Sons.

For New York.—300 bales cotton waste L O Vora.

For Rotterdam—1,100 bags myrabollum K Tricumji.

For Salonica—50 bales cotton raw N Rajaram & Co.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool—800 bags myrabollum K. Tricumji, 250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Glasgow.—800 bags myrabolum K Tricumji.

S.S. Tofuku Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw N Fatehally & Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji.—500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi.—1,500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Nagoga—500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe.—1000 bls. cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw Langley & Co; 250 bales cotton raw N Rajaram & Co.

For Nagoya—100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi—100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Kifuku Maru for Osaka—200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co; 500 bales cotton raw N Rajaram & Co. 105 ton iron scraps. A Popatlal & Son.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Jan. 19.

S.S. Goldengate, Agents S E N Co. from Bassein.—29514 bags rice.

From Rangoon—2498 bags rice.

From Tuticorin—8 bags avari leaves; 11 bales cotton waste.

From Cochin—1100 bales coir yarn.

S.S. Ozarda, Agents M M & Co., from Moulmein—13875 bags rice; 62 bags betelnuts; 64225 pieces teak posts, plans and scantlings.

From Rangoon—13338 bags rice.

From Alleppey.—470 bags pepper; 43 bags dry ginger; 782 bags copra.

S.S. Gandara, Agents M M & Co., from Moulmein—16675 bags rice; 750 bags paddy; 83000 pieces teak posts and planks and scantlings; 126 bags betelnuts.

From Rangoon.—100 bags beans 8410 bags rice; 2 cases cigars.

Changes In Raw Material Markets

Artificial Price Raising As A Step To Recovery

Upheaval In Raw Material Industry During War And Post War Period

Need Of Balanced Production And Consumption

The raw material prices problem has been for five years past one of the most weighty if not the weightiest of all international economic problems. Since 1929 the prices of raw materials have completely collapsed. In most markets they have at times touched record depths. In 1933 and 1934 there were important upward movements, but we are still far from a complete recovery, and recovery is often interrupted by fresh relapses (the development of the copper market in the second half of 1934), which undermine again the increased confidence which has been gained.

This development, which is in such sharp contrast to all earlier international economic crises, is without any doubt due in some degree to the various devaluations of currencies, to strivings after autarchy, to foreign exchange troubles, and to various other difficulties of international exchange with which the earlier great world economic crises either did not have to contend at all or else to a very small extent only. When one considers, however, that the tendency of prices on the raw material and provision markets, taken all round since 1920, has been a downward one, and that the great fall in prices took place in 1930, when there were as yet no currency, Devisen and only limited other difficulties then one comes to the conclusion that the real crux of the position in the raw material markets to-day must be more deeper.

There can be no doubt whatever that the real and final cause of the present crisis in raw materials can be traced back to the great upheavals in international raw material economics during the war, when economic relations between the countries fighting in opposite camps were completely severed and trade between the allied and neutral countries was also badly dislocated. One consequence was that in all overseas countries there was a great expansion of production capacity, both intensively and extensively, which had not only to cover the falling-off in deliveries from the countries engaged in the war but had also to provide for their insatiable war requirements.

WHEN THE COLLAPSE CAME

These severe dislocations had no harmful effects on market and price developments as long as the war demand for raw materials persisted. As soon, however, as the demands of wartime and of the immediate post-war period demand ceased, the markets and price level collapsed. The productive capacity which was necessary to satisfy the abnormal demands of war proved far too great for the normal requirements of international industry in peace time, the more so as the combatant countries began to try to regain the positions they had held before. This struggle between the old and the new raw material producing areas for possession of the market, has laid its seal on raw material development during the past fifteen years.

In the attempt to survive this struggle of all against a first great wave of rationalisation in the production of raw materials and in the production of agricultural world trade goods swept over the world shortly after 1920. Each individual producer wished to produce more cheaply than his competitor in order to assure himself of the greatest possible share in the curtailed market. The economic emulation seemed to know no bounds. The competitive search for cheap methods of production stimulated inventive ability so effectively that results were achieved which were revolutionary in effect, such as the progress in the crack technique of petroleum and the swimming system (selective flotation) in connection with the treatment of metal ores. Costs of production were greatly lessened, and at the same time the world capacity for producing raw materials was increased.

Another difficulty arose. The advancing technicalisation of the production and preparation of raw materials greatly increased the proportion of fixed to total costs of raw material production. Since the fixed charges have to be spread as widely as possible in the interests of profitableness, the result was a tendency towards an increased exploitation of the full capacity of raw material production, to an extent which never existed in pre-war times. When the price level of raw materials collapsed for the second time during post-war times (after 1929) nothing was altered. On the contrary, the fresh collapse of the price-level brought in its train a new wave of rationalisation armed at equating costs to the sinking prices. This at the same time contributed to the increase of productive capacity and to the raising of the proportion of fixed charges to total costs. In addition to all this comes the fact that during the last ten years new and extraordinarily rich deposits of numerous raw materials have been discovered (Rhodesian copper, East Texas oil, and etc.,) which, despite the unfavourable price movements, have been able to win, as a result of their abnormally low cost of production a growing share of world supplies, and are continuing to gain ground.

CAPACITY DOUBLED

The result of these developments is that the producing capacity of the world in practically all industrial raw materials is twice as large—in some cases even more—than in pre-war times, and at the same time production costs, in comparison with pre-war levels have been halved or even reduced still more. Certainly the world consumption of raw material has very greatly increased during the last twenty years, but the increase has not kept pace with productive capacity. If the consumption figures, the extraordinary increase of productive capacity, and the greatly lessened production costs are considered together, one comes to the conclusion that it was inevitable that the normal "natural" raw material price-level should have been dislocated. As a rule the natural price of any raw material is based on the cost of producing that amount which is directly necessary for supplying the market, especially so if the productive capacity considerably exceeds the receptiveness of the market. In other words, the natural basic price of pre-war times has lost its foundations. The prices of raw materials to-day cannot be measured by pre-war price levels, the new price level basis lies considerably below that of pre-war times.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

In assessing the economic situation not many have properly emphasised this dislocation of the very foundations of the price-level. Every day it is easily seen that in general to-day's raw material prices are measured by those of pre-war days, and in this way are found to be unnaturally low. The numerous efforts made to push prices artificially up to their pre-war level are the best proof of this attitude towards present price levels. If one were to glance at the development of the raw material markets during the past fifteen years it would be seen that there is not a single important raw material market where efforts have not been made, either by means of valorisation or by restriction, to push up the price-level artificially. In various markets several such attempts artificially raising the price have been made. As soon as competition reached such a point that the most important rivals realised that they had nothing to gain and all to lose by a war to the knife, they foregathered at the conference table and agreed on a valorisation or a restriction scheme.

The experiments made during the last fifteen years in artificially controlling prices have been extensive, but none the less disappointing. Until two years ago there was not a single market in which valorisation or restriction had been a positive lasting success. As a result of restriction prices in most cases rose, temporarily very high (in individual cases such as the Stevenson rubber restriction and the Brazilian coffee valorisation for as much as two or three years). These efforts to raise prices, however, broke down with unfailing regularity, leaving the markets in worse confusion than was ever caused by the severest price struggle.

RESTRICTION SCHEME.

If we look for the causes of failure of these various valorisation and restriction experiments, we find they are of a very fundamental nature. To carry though even a partially successful control of prices, the first essential is a firm alliance of the most important international producers, which could in the last decade only be achieved in isolated cases. Past experience has been that there are always evasions of the restriction conditions as soon as the price begins to rise. The best example of this is the restriction of the world copper cartel, of inglorious memory. If the members of the restricting association do not themselves secretly infringe the contract agreements then there are outsiders who make use of the higher prices until the restrictionists lose patience or the ability to combat the influence of the outsiders on the price development; thus all the well-meant agreements are neutralised. One needs only to think of the rubber restriction of the previous decade (Stevenson scheme), the first zinc restriction, the Brazilian coffee valorisation. Even where the restriction alliances were at first very firm and far-reaching, like the World Copper Cartel, which controlled 95 per cent. of the world copper production, the result of the endeavour to raise the price was catastrophic. The limiting rules, which made ever stronger demands on the member producers clashed finally with the vital interests of single groups who were then compelled to cut the price in order to be able to continue existing (see for example, the wrecking of the coper restriction on the stand taken by the American customs smelters.

RESISTANCE OFFERED.

That in many attempts at restriction the resistance of those producers who, because of the ever increasing limitation of their activities, were greatly hampered, had a prejudicial effect, is well known. Even in cases where the Governments and Parliaments of the most important commodity-producing countries assisted with legal powers the restriction schemes—as, for instance, with coffee in Brazil, sugar in Cuba and Java, rubber in British Malaya, and wheat in Canada, the United States, and the Argentine Republic—these endeavours were not permanently effective. Usually it was a case of the consumers spoiling the policy of the restrictionists by seeking substitutes the price of which had not been artificially raised. The most typical example here is the gigantic increase of the reclaimed rubber industry during the period of the Stevenson restriction. Since substitutes which have once attained great importance are hard to get rid of, producers who artificially raise the price of their products involve themselves in competition with substitutes over which they have no control.

TEA AND TIN.

Despite the bitter experience of attempted valorisations and restrictions the idea of artificially increasing prices has sustained a fresh renaissance in the past year. The reason is that two restriction schemes—tea and tin—have apparently attained more favourable results than any previous schemes. There is no doubt that up to now the tea and tin schemes have been successful. This cannot, however, put a more favourable light on the attempts to raise prices during the last fifteen years. Tin and tea are by nature adapted to control; both restriction schemes are still very recent (the tea restriction plan was introduced only on April 1, 1933). True tin restriction has been in force since the spring of 1931, but there was no appreciable increase in price until the summer of last year. A final and positive opinion, therefore, of the tea and tin restriction is at present untimely.

Apart from the fact that the general verdict on the results of valorisation and restrictions during the last fifteen years is very unfavourable, it must be said that artificially raised prices could never lead to an actual recovery of the world's raw materials markets. The cause of the serious breakdown in raw material markets is not the momentary general economic crisis, but rather the far-reaching upheaval in the raw material industry during the war and post-war period, which has unbalanced production and consumption of raw materials. Certainly to-day's price level is very low, but this is caused much more by the abovementioned upheaval dislocating the natural level than is generally assumed. It may be possible in the most favourable case to raise the price-level temporarily by means of restriction or valorisation. But never by this means can productive capacity and consumption Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017 be brought into new equilibrium. So long, however, as the existing producing ability and the possibility of consumption in the world are not once more balanced, or at least bear a more favourable relation one to the other, the economics of world raw materials, and thereby the basis of economic activity, will remain in a bad way. If proof of this be necessary then it is sufficiently provided by the numerous decreases in the price of raw material of recent months in spite of an improvement of the general economic situation.—"M. G. Commercial."

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Firm And Active State

Messrs. M. and B. Stern, London have issued the following report dated Jan. 7:—

During the past week the market has been firm and active and prices have advanced 1/4d. to 5/16d. per lb. for Spot and forward positions.

Purchases have been made on American account and a continued good demand is expected from there in the course of the next few weeks in view of the increasing activity of their motor industry. It is anticipated that the current month's output of motor vehicles will exceed 300,000, a figure which has not been approached since 1929. American tyre manufacturers are also expecting a good replacement demand during this year, as it has been computed that over 60 per cent of the cars in the United states are now running on tyres which are four years old.

The out-look for consumption in other countries is also considered favourable.

Shipments both from Malaye and the Dutch East Indies during December were somewhat heavier than anticipated the former being 50,575 tons and the latter 34,068 tons as compared with 51,140 tons and 21,142 tons respectively in November. The increases however are regarded as a clearing of surplus stocks at the end of the first restriction period. Consequently they had no effect on the bullish sentiment in this market as it is felt that smaller shipments may confidently be expected from now on.

In brief, we regard the present condition of our market as healthy and allowing for slight reactions we expect prices to move gradually to a high level and we would advise purchases on all quiet markets.

Values as we write are as follows:—

	Buyers.
Spot	6 5/8d.
Apr/June	6 7/8d.
July/Sept	7
Oct/Dec	7 1/8d.
	Sellers.
Spot	6 11/16d.
Apr/June	6 15/16d.
July/Sept	7 1/16d.
Oct/Dec.	7 1/4

Stocks in this country increased by 1608 tons during the week.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Jan 17

	This Week
	£
Total Bullion	192,900,600
Public Deposits	14,206,000
(a) Other Deposits	144,300,000
Government Securities	83,400,000
(b) Others Securities	18,900,000
Notes and Coins	74,800,000
Notes in Circulation	378,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	47.06 p.c.
(a) Other Deposits including Bankers	108,700,600
(b) Other Securities including Discount and Advances	3,100,000

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 11th January 1935.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,35,00,000
Public Deposits	7,56,17,000
Other Deposits	74,40,94,000
Sundries	99,30,000
	Rs. 93,93,01,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	1,291,700
Advances and Investments in London	1,538,300
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	524,300
Percentage	19.38
Bank Rate	3 1/2 per cent

ASSETS

	Rupees.
Government Securities	42,94,65,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	7,00,00,000
Loans	6,06,61,000
Cash Credits	15,10,58,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,53,26,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	23,97,000
Dead Stock	2,46,02,000
Sundries	37,34,000
Balances with other Banks	89,50,000
	77,84,91,000
Cash	16,08,10,000
	Rs 93,93,01,000

LIABILITIES

	Rupees
Public deposits	68,53,000 decrease
Other deposits	8,08,000 decrease

ASSETS

	Rupees
Bank's investments	1,33,62,000 increase
Loans	14,90,000 increase
Cash credits	25,79,000 increase
Bills discounted and purchased	21,43,000 increase

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Jan 19.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch-standard No. 25—

C & F Calcutta Jan/Feb nominal.	per cwt	5/9
C & F Bombay Jan/Feb nominal.	per cwt	5/6
C & F Karachi Jan/Feb nominal.	per cwt	5/6

Cash 1,49,58,000 decrease

Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India 2,00,00,000 decrease

Percentage 19.38

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

SEEDS

London, Jan. 19

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton £9-13-9 Jan. sellers

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton £12-5-0 Jan/Feb sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London c.i.f. ton £12-15-0 Jan/Feb sellers.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Con't) c.i.f. ton, £13 Jan/Feb sellers

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton £12-10-0 Jan/Feb sellers

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton No offers.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 18.

March	12.44
May	12.51
July	12.54
October	12.43
December	12.54
Middling Spot	12.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 19.

January	12.28
March	12.42
May	12.50
Middling Spot	12.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 19.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 7,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

10-12 a.m. To-day's Quotations

		Prices
January 1935		6.85
February 1935		6.85
March 1935	6.83	6.86
April 1935		6.84
May 1935	6.81	6.83
June 1935		6.81
July 1935		6.80
August 1935		6.77
September 1935		6.74
October 1935		6.71
November 1935		6.69
December 1935		6.69
January, 1936.		6.68
Middling Spot		7.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis,	
January, 1935.	8.69
March 1935	8.65
May 1935	8.65
July 1935	8.65
October 1935	8.60
November 1935	8.60
F.G.F. Spot	9.03

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

BROACH—		
	Fully Good (goop staple)	5.85
	Fine (good staple)	6.00
	Superfine (good staple)	6.15
C.P. OOMRA—		
	Good (No. 1 staple)	5.84
	Fine No. 1 staple)	5.99
	Choice (No. 1 staple)	6.14
BENGAL—		
	Good	3.92
	Fine	4.02
	Superfine	4.12
SCINDE—		
	Good	4.02
	Fine	4.12
	Superfine	4.22

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan. 19.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 20/7-1/2 Feby, sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 21/4-1/2 May/Aug sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 19.

Smoked Sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6-1/2 sellers.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 19.

Market is steady.

Spot 24-9/16.

Forward 24-11/16.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 19.

Gold bars fine per oz £7-2-0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Jan. 19.

Banks Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/8 per cent to 0-7/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

Interest day to day loan 0-1/4 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 19.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	12.19
Amsterdam	7.23-3/4
Brussels	20.94
Madrid	38.78
Milan	57.21
Berne	15.10-1/2
Paris	74.15
Prague	117.00
New York closing rate	4.88-3/16

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 19.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. parcels 21/3 Jan/Feb sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo, parcels, 21/6 Jan/Feb sellers.

South Australian parcels, 23/3 Jan/Feb sellers.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Season	This Week	Corresponding Season 1933-34 To-date	1934	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	6314	59	9294	120	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American, (excluding linters)	2546	—	3083	39	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	2826	137	4,733	211	,,
Of which to Japan	—	—	1156	45	,,
Of which to China	45	—	171	3	,,
Of which to Great Britain	449	35	820	42	,,
Of which to Germany	227	3	903	61	,,
Stock at New York	—	33	—	94	,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2929	—	3873	,,
Stock at U.S. interior Towns	—	324	—	2100	,,
Worlds Visible Supply	—	8586	—	10761	,,
Of which to American Cotton	—	6593	—	8759	,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	5,039	126	7088	295	,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,626	104	5926	137	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Steady Demand For Gold

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, have issued the following report:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,272,637 on the 26th ultimo, as compared with £192,216,618 on theprevious Wednesday.

During the period December 20th to January 2nd the Bank of England announced purchases of bar gold to a total of £84,760.

In the open market during the period under review, bar gold to the value of about £1 700,000 was offered. There was a steady general demand, prices being maintained at a premium over gold exchange parities:—

Quotations:—

	per fine ounce	Equivalent value of £ Sterling
Dec. 20th	140s/8.1/2d	12s/0.90d
Dec. 21st	140s/11d.	12s/0.69d
Dec. 22nd	140s/8.1/2d	12s/0.90d
Dec. 24th	140s/8d.	12s/0.98d
Average	140s/9.0d	12s/0.86d
Dec. 27th	140s/10.1/2d	12s/0.73d
Dec. 28th	140s/10.1/2d	12s/0.73d
Dec. 29th	140s/11.1/2d	12s/0.65d
Dec. 31st	141s/0d.	12s/0.60d
Jan. 1st	Closed.	
Jan. 2nd	140s/10.1/2d	12s/0.73d
Average	140s/11.0d	12s/0.69d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered, from mid-day on the 17th ultimo to mid-day on the 31st ultimo:—

IMPORTS

Netherlands	£35,279
Germany,	6,131
France	486,653
Belgium	1,010
Switzerland	48,681
British India	1,530,865
British South Africa	1,224,691
British West Africa	109,918
British Malaya	12,475
Australia	454 443
New Zealand	59,252
Hongkong	23,140
China	691,986
Peru	13,488
Other countries	51,657
	£4,749,469

EXPORTS

Netherlands	£17,813
Belgium	13,690
France	13,388
Switzerland	6,065
U.S.A.	2,686,249
Chile	353,675
Central & South America (Foreign)	125,900
Palestine	7,500
Other countries	4,419
	£3,228,530

Gold shipments from Bombay have again been on a large scale. The s.s. "Strathaird" which sailed on the 22nd December carries about £1,813,000 of which £1,513,000 is consigned to London and £300,000 to New York. The s.s. "Ranpura" which sailed on the 29th December carries about £603,000 consigned to London and the s.s. "President Polk" has £26.000 consigned to New York.

SILVER

Since our last letter prices have been subject to rather wider fluctuations, but the market made a good recovery after the decline seen in the early part of the period under review. On the 21st December prices were quoted at 23.13/16d for cash and 23.15/16d for two months' delivery—a fall of 3/8d as compared with the quotations of the previous day; the sharp decline was due to heavy liquidations by bulls on a poorly supported market. At this level, however, there was a good demand from America and the Indian Bazaars and speculators showed more confidence. With a revival of demand, the trend of prices was steadily upward and the market maintains its firm undertone.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 17th ultimo to mid-day on the 31st ultimo:—

IMPORTS

Soviet Union (Russia)	£83,439
Belgium	13,290
France	7,246
Japan	11,657
British South Africa	3,152

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 18

Messrs Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 15 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly Ord Stock	103 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 2 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	19 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Corp Ord	3 4 6
Calcutta Tramways ordy	1 11 9
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 4 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	3 3 9
Foreign Ely Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	31 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	71 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 2 6
Eastern Bank Ltd	7 3 0
Great Western Railway Ord Stock	50 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn	140 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 7 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	101 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 1 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Jan. 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4.

British West Africa	6,314
British India	37,078
British Malaya	111,004
Hongkong	230,222
Aden & Dependencies	4,460
Australia	3,316
New Zealand	3,111
Syria	3,000
Other countries	10,648
	£530,567

EXPORTS

France	£137,313
Netherlands	7,060
U.S.A.	435,554
Bombay: via other ports	36,250
New Zealand	32,825
Canada	18,182
Other countries	6,837
	£674,021

Quotations:—

IN LONDON

Bar Silver per oz std.

	Cash delivery	Two months' delivery.
Dec. 20th	24.3/16d	24.5/16d
Dec. 21st	23.13/16d	23.15/16d
Dec. 22nd	23.7/8	24d
Dec. 24th	23.15/16	24.1/16d
Average	23.9531d	24.0781d
Dec. 27th	24.1/8d	24.1/4d
Dec. 28th	24.3/8d	24.1/2d
Dec. 29th	24.9/16d	24.11/16d
Average	24.462	24.587d
Jan. 1st	Closed.	
Jan. 2nd	24.5/8d	24.3/4d
Average	24.652d	24.587d

IN NEW YORK

(per ounce .999 fine)

Dec. 19th	53.1/8 cents.
Dec. 20th	53.3/8 cents.
Dec 31st	53 7/16 cents.
Dec. 22nd	53.5/8 cents.
Dec. 24th	53.5/8 cents.
Dec 26th	53.3/4 cents.
Dec. 27th	54.1/8 cents.
Dec. 28th	54.5/8 cents.
Dec. 29th	55. cents.
Dec. 31st	55. cents.
Jan. 1st	Closed.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 20th ultimo to the 2nd instant was dol. 4.94.5/8 and the lowest dol. 4.93.1/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 29th ult. consisted of about 23,100,000 ozs. in sycee, 253,000,000 dollars and 41,100,000 ozs. in bar silver, as compared with about 25,500,000 dollars and 40,500,000 ozs. in bar silver on the 22nd ult.

Statistics for the month of December last are appended:

Bar Silver per oz. std.

BAR GOLD

Cash delivery—

Highest price: 24.7/8d.

Lowest price: 23.13/16d.

Average 24.4036d

Two months' delivery—

Highest price 25d.

Lowest price: 23.15/16d.

Average: 24.5236d.

Highest price: 14s/0.

Lowest price: 139s/9.1/2d.

Average: 14s/7.44d.

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

Our Tokyo Letter

Women Sell Naval Secrets In Japan

Story Of How They Acted As Guides & Pilfered Information For French Officer

Japan-Soviet Peace—Women sell Naval Secrets—French Official's Romance—Anglo-Japanese Alliance—No Warships in Pacific—Lansbury's advice to Japan—"Die for your country," says Chiang Kaishshek.

(By CHAMAN LAL).

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

With Japan's acceptance of the demand of the Soviet Union regarding transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the long-pending issue bids fair to be concluded shortly. The Japanese Government has promised to guarantee Manchukuo's payments. The most important question, the price, was agreed on by Japan and the Soviet Union on September 21, being set at yen 170,000,000, including about yen 30,000,000 for the retirement allowances of Soviet employees of the railway. The Soviets were doubtful, however, about Manchukuo's payments and asked that Japan guarantee them.

The conclusion of the sale will prove advantageous to the Soviet Union, for it has been suspected of utilizing the negotiations to restrict Japan. It will also be relieved of reckless suspicions about Japan and Manchukuo. The Soviet Union is going to withdraw from Manchuria, selling one of its greatest holdings, and Japan is going to guarantee that it receives full payment. The two powers are thus signifying that they wish to avoid war and to devote themselves to the cause of peace in the Far East. The conclusion of the negotiations will remove the most immediate cause of trouble between them. To prevent other trouble, they must also negotiate on demarcation of the boundary.

WOMEN SELL SECRETS.

Japanese newspapers have given great prominence during the past few days to the story of a naval officer attached to the French embassy. On Tuesday morning all Japanese newspapers in Tokyo carried somewhat similar stories and the "Nichi Nichi" devoted nearly an entire page to a detailed account with a photograph of the French naval officer and photographs of several women said to be implicated in the so-called "espionage" affair.

According to the "Nichi Nichi's" account, a group of Japanese women "sold their country to the naval spy of a certain foreign country." The Tokyo Gendarmerie, the "Nichi Nichi" said, has been closely surveying the activities of the naval officer and as the result of its investigation discovered that a group of Japanese women acted as guides in fortified zones, procured documents and translated them and assisted generally in furnishing information on the present condition of Japan."

As alleged evidence of espionage, the "Nichi Nichi" listed a number of books said to have been purchased by the naval officer and referred by him to his superiors" including "The History of the Conquest of Formosa," "A study of the History of Disarmament with respect to the events of 1936," pamphlets published by the War and Navy Ministries such as, "War and the Necessities of war," "What is the Navy," "The Naval Disarmament Conference," "Disarmament and Japan," "The defeat of Japan at Washington." It is also alleged by the "Nichi Nichi" that the French naval officer visited fortified zones at Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu and in Northern Japan.

The "Nichi Nichi" gave the names of eight Japanese women and referred to their alleged association with the naval officer.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

My forecast about a British-Japanese Pact is strongly supported by the following Special Cable from New York:

The group of political prophets in various countries who have recently been discussing the possibility of a revival of the old Anglo-Japanese Alliance received into their ranks a distinguished new member to-day as Colonel Edward Mandell House, a member of the American delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference and adviser to President Woodrow Wilson, predicted a new understanding between Britain and Japan in an article appearing in the new issue of "Liberty Magazine," a popular American weekly.

Upholding his prophecy, Colonel House writes that Britain fears to face Japan alone in the Far East when the United States will have withdrawn from the Philippines, and he points out that there is great antagonism against the United States in England at the present time, thus making an Anglo-American rapprochement unlikely.

"Never has the United States been so much disliked in England," writes Colonel House. "The United States is charged with not keeping its promises. Nevertheless, Britain would prefer an understanding with the United States concerning the Far East to any agreement with Japan, but this seems impossible now as we cannot or will not make promises to Great Britain.

"If Britain sides with Japan, she will be opposed by Canada but Australia and New Zealand will be compelled to acquiesce as the move would be almost wholly for their protection."

Turning to discuss the Japanese side of the question, Colonel House continues:

"Japan's interest would be better served by a revival of the understanding with Britain. The Japanese are not afraid of Russia. They know that the talk about Russia's millions ready for war is nonsense and propaganda. President Roosevelt's recognition of Russia may have deterred them, but it will not check Japan's ambitions long. They can be halted only by a common front of the United States and Britain in the Far East."

NO WARSHIPS IN PACIFIC

Japan and China should make their peace, according to Mr George Lansbury, leader of the Labour Party and head of the opposition in the House of Commons.

Although Mr. Lansbury says he is "still indignant" that "a great power like Japan should have violated her word in violating her neighbour's territory," he thinks that, if he were in China's place he would "make peace with Japan."

"I know Japan needs expansion, more raw materials and the labour of the people in Manchuria," he said, "but I cannot help thinking that this could be obtained by friendly relations and without the use of force. You cannot build up the security of nations with brute force, but you can do so with a foundation of comradeship and mutual service.

"I think that it should be possible to reach an agreement between China and Japan for both to utilise one another's services to their mutual advantage. But, first, one must banish from one's thoughts the belief that power rests upon force and believe only in justice and human relationships based upon the principle. I am convinced that it will work so satisfactorily that other nations will follow suit.

"The Japanese now have a unique opportunity. Why not say to Britain and the United States 'Let us clear the Pacific Ocean of all warships, just as the Lakes between the United States and Canada are clear of warships'. Then Japan could make her peace with China.

"There would be nothing derogatory to Japanese power if she did such a thing. I am sure China would welcome the aid of the Japanese in the peaceful development of their country in the same way as China welcomed scientific white men."

"DIE FOR YOUR COUNTRY".

In a powerful speech before the entire body of the cadets of the Central Military Academy and a large gathering of the high military commanders from the various part of the country now at Nanking, General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, urged the students and the Army Leaders to strive hard to regenerate the country and develop it into a strong power in the world. He appealed to his listeners by quoting the famous saying from the celebrated statesmen and strategist Chu-Kuo Kiang of the Han Dynasty. "To toil yourself and exhaust your energy for the country until you reach your death".

Referring to the "New Life Movement" General Chiang said that the movement has a great bearing on the future and recovery of the Chinese Nation and that its principles should be observed and practised by all with sincerity and consistency.

HUSBAND HANGED

And Wife Brutally Tortured By Dacoits

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 19.

News of a daring dacoity, in which the husband was hanged and his wife brutally tortured, has reached here from village Nayagaon near Bhilsa.

From the report received, it appears that the dacoits raided the house of a Daroi and on his refusal to part with his cash and jewellery, they hanged him from a rafter of the house, brutally assaulted his wife and left the place.

The woman was removed to the hospital in a precarious condition.—United Press.

MALABAR CHAMBER DENOUNCES 'OTTAWA'

Supplementary Agreement Arrived At In Sole Interests Of U. K.

CALICUT, Jan. 19.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Malabar Chamber of Commerce, a resolution was unanimously passed stating that the Chamber viewed with grave concern the supplementary agreement to the Ottawa Agreement entered into between Britain and India.

The resolution added that the agreement was arrived at the instance and in the sole interests of the United Kingdom without consulting the commercial interests of India.

The Chamber requests the Assembly members to do their best to alter the clauses of the Agreement.—United Press.

Fears Of Volcanic Activity In Garhwal

ALLAHABAD, January 20.

It is reported that hot vapour emanating from the slope of a hill in Lansdowne, Garhwal District, has given rise to fears of some kind of volcanic activity in the area.

During the cold spell Garhwal District experienced the heaviest snowfall ever known.—A. P.

"LIFT BAN ON RED SHIRTS"

Congress M.L.A.'s To Move Assembly

NEW DELHI, January 19.

The Congress Members of the Assembly have given notice for several resolutions recommending to the Government to lift the ban on the Red Shirts, to restore the property which was confiscated during the Civil Disobedience movement and no-tax campaign to their owners, and prohibit the importation of Siamese rice to India.—United Press.

STUDENTS' DUTY TO COUNTRY

Rajen Babu On Their High Ideals Of Life

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

"Merely reading books and passing University examinations would not do. There are other examinations which are more difficult to get through, but for which you probably do not get opportunity to learn in colleges" said Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, replying to the Welcome Address presented to him by the student community of Delhi, in the Hindu College, Mr. Shahani, Warden, Law hall, presiding.

The address referred to the work done by him in the cause of Earthquake Relief. It also referred to his services and sacrifices for his countrymen and described him as the "supreme embodiment of all that is simple pure and truly noble."

Babu Rajendra Prasad advised the students to have high ideals in life and not to hanker after clerkship to find work in other channels of life but to devote their time in the cause of the country and to select work according to choice and to do it faithfully.

Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant and Mr. Sriprakash also spoke.

Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves Delhi on Jan. 21 for Agra without stopping at Aligarh.

Congress Party Not To Attend Official Functions

NEW DELHI, January 19.

The Congress Parliamentary Board also discussed to-day the question of attendance of the party members at social functions.

It is understood that the Party has decided upon the convention whereby they will not attend official functions. The Congress Parliamentary Board is still in session, while the Congress Party Executive will meet to-morrow afternoon to consider the manner in which several adjournment motions tabled by Members are to be put through the support of members of other parties.—A.P.

ZEMINDARS' GRIEVANCES

SARGODHA, Jan. 18.

At a Zamindars' Conference held recently, Sardar Labh Singh of Bhagtanwala presiding, resolutions were passed asking for the appointment of a non-official committee to make enquiry into the grievances of the zamindars and drawing the attention of the Government of Punjab to the fact that all the high officials in the Kirana Division lower Jhelum are non-agriculturists and their treatment towards the zamindars was alleged to be apathetic.

The Conference further requested that the land revenue be assessed on the basis of income-tax.—United Press.

In The Footsteps Of Old Swaraj Party

SARAT BOSE & ASSEMBLY

Why Deprive Constituency's Right To Be Represented?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

Mr. N. C. Bardoloi, Member of the Legislative Assembly, will give notice of a motion for adjournment of the business of the Assembly on January 21, to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the conduct of the Government in preventing Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the elected Member of the House, from attending to his duties as a Member of the House and depriving the constituency which elected him of its right to be represented in the Assembly.—United Press.

KRIPALANI EXPLAINS WHY HE RESIGNS

Against Spirit Of New Constitution

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. (Delayed).

Acharya Kripalani tendered his resignation from the General Secretaryship of the Congress Working Committte.

In the course of his resignation letter he says that although technically he was not obliged to resign during the transitional period, he feels that his continuance as General Secretary even after not being elected to the A. I. C. C. would be against the spirit of the new Constitution.

The Working Committee postponed consideration of the question.—United Press.

Museum For Jain Antiquities?

BHOPAL, Jan. 19.

In order to bring the resolutions, passed in the last session of the All-India Digamber Jain Conference, held at Bhilsa, into effect a Committee has been appointed to start the work of establishing a museum of Jain antiquities at Bhopal.

Mr. Damrulal Jain of Bhopal is taking keen interest in this direction.—United Press.

BELGIAN BOND FRAUD CASE

Managing Director Gets 9 Months' Jail

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 19.

Judgment after a protracted trial, has at last been delivered in the sensational Belgian Bond Fraud Case, in which one A. C. Benedict, Managing Director of a company of Delhi, known as 'Messrs. Benedict and Company, New Delhi', was prosecuted for cheating some persons here.

The accused was found guilty in respect of all the three cases and sentenced in all to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. K. M. Ahmed, Magistrate First Class, Jubbulpore.

The accused was released on bail on executing a bond for Rs. 10,000 and a security for a like amount.—United Press.

Mysore Trade Commissioner In London

BANGALORE, Jan. 20.

Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Saheb, Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London, is due to retire from service about the end of August this year and speculation is rife as to who will succeed him.

The name of Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Bar-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore is prominently mentioned in this connection.—United Press.

BIDI WORKERS' STRIKE ENDS

NAGPUR, Jan. 19.

The strike of the Bidi workers of Kamptee and Nagpur came to an end yesterday, the workers having resumed work unconditionally.—United Press.

Congress M. L. A.s And Their Conventions

Must Wear Khaddar Cap And Contribute Rs. 150 Annually

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. (DELAYED).

The joint meeting of the Parliamentary Board and the Congress Assembly Party sat at 3 this afternoon for about 5 hours with a break for sometime at 5 p.m.

After Old Swaraj Party

The meeting generally discussed the rules and convention to be followed by the Congress Party similar to those followed by the Old Swaraj Party. The meeting did not arrive at any decision regarding the Assembly Presidentship. The Party will set up their own candidate which will be decided on Monday next.

Must Wear Khaddar Cap

The meeting decided that all the Congress Members in the Assembly will wear Khaddar cap and contribute Rs. 150 annually to the Congress Fund from the allowance they receive.

The Party meets again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.—United Press.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Villager Confesses Murder Of His Grandsons

NAGPUR, Jan. 20.

A Bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court consisting of Messrs. M. B. Niyogi and F. H. Staples has confirmed the death sentence passed on Dango, a Berar village kotwar who confessed having done to death his two grandsons aged 10 and 3, with a view to wreak his vengeance on Champat, his son, who had been appointed by the authorities to succeed Dango.

Dango was made to retire on account of his having attained the age of 60 but desired to continue in service. He appealed to the Tahsildar but failed to secure reappointment. His defeat so upset his balance of mind that he decided to kill his two grandsons to avenge the same and perpetrated the ghastly deed on an afternoon when the members of the family were away.

The sentence of death was confirmed by the Judge of the High Court who expressed the view that there was no sufficient ground for leniency.—United Press.

"Andhra Provincial Hindustani League

(From A Correspondent.)

SOMPETA, Jan. 17.

To organise the Andhra Humanitarian League, a public meeting will be held in the Sompeta main bazar maidan on January 27 under the auspices of the Ganjam Humanitarian League. All humanitarian Associations of Andhra are expected to participate in this function.

Free boarding and free lodging will be provided if intimation is given beforehand. To advocate vegetarianism, to agitate for the protection and proper preservation of the milch and the agricultural cattle, to stop animal sacrifices in the name of religion, to work for the amelioration of the depressed and distressed humanity, to propagate the ways of hygienic living and child welfare are to be the chief aims of the above League.

"Give Back To Assam What Is Her Due"

NEW DELHI, January 19.

Mr. N. C. Bardoloi has tabled a resolution asking the Government to give back to Assam the entire proceeds of the Excise Duty on Petrol and Kerosene.—United Press.

EX-MINISTER'S ATTACK ON J. P. C. REPORT

Better To Remain Under Present Constitution

MADRAS, January 19.

As already announced the Revenue Member will move at the forthcoming meeting of the Madras Legislature that the J. P. C. Report be taken into consideration.

Doctor Subbaroyan, Opposition Leader, will move an amendment that the scheme is "wholly unacceptable and that it is better to remain and struggle under the existing constitution defective though it be, than be saddled with the constitution proposed under the Report".

Mr. Daniel Thomas has given notice of an amendment requesting His Majesty's Government through the Government of India to drop the proposal for a second chamber and provide direct election to the Federal Legislature.—A.P.

Gidwani's Services To Vidyapith

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18.

To-day at about 6 o'clock all the Gujerat Vidyapith Graduates and students gathered at the Congress House, Bhadra, to condole the sad demise of Acharya Gidwani the Ex-Principal.

Mr. Jethalal Jivanlal Gandhi and Mr. Zaverbhai Parshottam Patel made speeches and explained the services rendered by Acharya for the country and especially for the Vidyapith.

Firing On Anglo-Persian Border

QUETTA, Jan. 18.

Information has been received here of a firing incident on the Anglo-Persian border near Robat, Noshki District.

It is stated that two levies were fired on by Persian guards across the border on Monday last. One levy sepoy was killed on the spot while the other escaped.

Political authorities are making inquiries.—A.P.

Alleged Dacoit Gang Arrested

JUBBULPORE January 18.

An alleged gang of seven dacoits of notorious character and long wanted by the Gwalior State Police, are reported to have been arrested by the police when they arrived at Lasker to attend the annual fair there.—United Press.

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